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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL
AT WALTHAM, (*Feeble-minded*).

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1934

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

[Post Office Address: Waverley, Mass.]

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1934.

There are now enrolled 1,982 patients. The exact number present, however, on November 30, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or for other reasons was 1,856, of whom 1,541 were at Waverley and 315 at Templeton. For details we refer to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

A list of special appropriations, as will fully appear in the Superintendent's report, was sent into the Department of Mental Diseases on August 14 last. The optimum number of patients which an institution of this type should care for is 2,000. As it is probable that, with this aim in view, we shall need more land in the future, itemization of request for purchase of land in addition to present holdings is in Special Budget requests for 1934 and 1935. Owing to the demand for admission to the school at present, it is necessary that we accept only the more serious and urgent types of case. Unfortunately these are usually not salvageable and must remain in the institution for a long time, so that vacancies by discharge do not make room for many admissions. Thus the cases which we could do most for, and by our care of which the community could be most benefitted, are fast getting to be a minority, and the chances are that conditions in this respect will become increasingly more unsatisfactory.

The policy of the trustees has been to allow the funds of the corporation to accumulate as far as possible to the end that in time the income may support a full time research mar. The value of research is obviously important, and any gifts or bequests to the corporation funds will realize this aim sooner (depending on their size and number).

One of the greatest needs that presents itself to the trustees in the water supply for the Templeton Colony, which by reason of the inability to acquire water supply by the town of Baldwinville from Queen Lake makes urgent the special appropriation for this project. Your Board has named the new ice pond which has just been completed at the Colony "Lake Hansel" in honor of Wellington Hansel, Farm Superintendent of the Colony.

It was voted to make use of the new Metropolitan State Hospital for the treatment of certain of our surgical cases, instead of the Massachusetts General Hospital as heretofore. Convenience of location and relative expense entailed in the care of the patients were the determining factors in making the decision. To date the arrangement has worked out very satisfactorily.

It is with regret that we report the deaths of the following members of the Corporation during the year just ended: Miss Abby Hosmer; Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow; Gilman Osgood, M.D. Also, of our dentist, Dr. Alfred G. Richburg, who died on November 6, 1934.

Professor Carver, who is at present in California, has been reappointed as a member of the Board of Trustees by the Governor.

The following letter to Mr. Ware was sent by the trustees in commemoration of his eighty-first birthday.

"To Charles Eliot Ware.

Dear Mr. Ware:— Upon the approach of your eighty-first birthday we, your fellow members of the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School, send you our heartiest greetings and congratulations.

The evidence of your service as a member of this Board for these thirty-five critical years of growth and achievement, as its Secretary for twenty-nine of them, lies indelibly inscribed upon the record for all men to read.

But we who have worked beside you cannot easily dismiss these years with the bare official chronicle of events. We know well with what solicitude for the School's well-being and prodigal spending of your own strength you have approached its problems and with what high devotion to its aims.

We rejoice that we are to continue to profit by taking counsel with you and that as in the years past we may rely upon your wisdom and your knowledge of the School's affairs. To the affectionate admiration in which we hold your kindness and friendly courtesy we would bear witness, and to our certainty that so long as the Commonwealth shall command in its servants the character and quality which this School has found in its Secretary, the public business must prosper as this School has prospered.

Believe us to be, dear Mr. Ware, with high regard

Always faithfully your colleagues."

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

STEPHEN BOWEN

THOMAS N. CARVER

THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.

DONALD GREGG, M.D.

MOSES H. GULESIAN

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MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR

CHARLES E. WARE

ROGER S. WARNER

PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

Secretary

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-seventh annual report for the year ending November 30, 1934, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1933	1,113	818	1,931
Number actually present November 30, 1933	1,061	770	1,831
Admissions during the year	82	57	139
Voluntary Commitments	38	36	74
Court Commitments	44	21	65
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,195	875	2,070
Discharged during the year	51	19	70
Deaths	8	10	18
Number enrolled November 30, 1934	1,136	846	1,982
Number actually present November 30, 1934	1,070	786	1,856
At Waverley	755	786	1,541
At Templeton Colony	315	—	315
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1933	1,033.52	704.93	1,738.45
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1934	1,044.57	763.16	1,807.73
Applications for admission during the year			290

Admissions:

139 patients admitted. (82 male and 57 female)

9 with an intelligence quotient less than 20.

54 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.

76 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

Discharges:

- 2 returned and discharged outright from escape.
- 1 discharged outright.
- 11 discharged outright to relatives.
- 11 discharged from parole.
- 5 committed to Mental Hospitals.
- 2 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 2 committed to Bridgewater — Department for Male Defective Delinquents.
- 1 committed to Bridgewater — Department for Female Defective Delinquents.
- 25 discharged from visit.
- 8 discharged from escape.
- 2 discharged as not feeble-minded.

Deaths:

- 8 male and 10 female. 5 autopsies.
- 6 Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- 1 Lobar Pneumonia — Epilepsy.
- 2 Bronchial Pneumonia
- 1 Bronchial Pneumonia — Pericarditis
- 1 Bronchial Pneumonia — Epilepsy
- 1 Bronchial Pneumonia — Pulmonary Abscess
- 1 Diabetes Mellitus
- 1 Stenosis of Esophagus
- 1 Open Forem Ovale
- 1 Multiple Hepatic Abscesses — Secondary to Periappendicular Abscess
- 1 Carcinoma of Stomach — Bronchial Pneumonia
- 1 Abscess of Lung — Bronchial Pneumonia

In 1932, our average resident population was 1,671.29; in 1933, it was 1,738.45; and in 1934, it is 1,807.73. The largest number in residence at any one time in 1934 was 1,860.

The admissions totaled 139 and the total discharges were 88, — 18 by reason of death. Our total number of deaths for the year was 18, making a death rate of about 1% or 10 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the community at large, which is 11.8 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

We have had no sudden deaths and therefore no necessity for consultation of the Medical Examiner of this District. We have autopsied 28% of our deaths. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis totaled six. Thirty-three per cent of our deaths are therefore due to this disease.

Our admissions for this year have decreased as there was no additional capacity added to the institution in the past year. Our discharges have also decreased. Although admissions have decreased, discharges have also decreased, our actual population has increased and there is no lessening of our over-crowded condition and at the present time, as compared with actual capacity, our figures show an over-crowding of 6.8%, which means an increase in over-crowding over last year of 1.5%.

The small number of admitted cases as compared with our long waiting list, that we can not possibly admit for want of room, is quite indicative of the needs for further extension of the capacity of this institution and involves also the question of further institutional provision by means of the establishment of another institution in the Commonwealth. Our application list has been studied very carefully and as near as we can estimate it, at least, 2,000 are on our waiting list for admission, which is a greater number than our capacity. It is utterly impossible to determine accurately and definitely at any one time this exact number. The situation of individuals on our waiting list and environmental conditions change from time to time and cases that may be urgent today are not urgent tomorrow, and cases have been removed from our waiting list that may be potentially future patients, as for example a case that has been withdrawn from our waiting list and has, however, been admitted this year. L.B., female, 28-11/12 years of age, first application for her admission was made in 1914, when she was about nine years old, this year home conditions became such admission was necessary, and we admitted this girl after

being on application list for twenty years. Our diagnosis on this patient is imbecile mental age, 3-4/12 years, and I.Q. .21.

The applications for admission for the present year total 290.

Health:

Under the subject of health there were 54 cases of contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health, as follows: 7 cases of lobar pneumonia, 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis, 7 cases of mumps and 39 cases of chicken pox. It will be observed that there were no cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever, and we have not reported a case of scarlet fever since December, 1931, nor a case of diphtheria since 1929. During the year, we did have, however, an epidemic of bacillary dysentery, Hiss-Y type, which included 160 patients and 40 employees. These cases all occurred in a period of severe drouth and disappeared with the onset of rain. Whether the factors noted were etiological factors, or not, is unknown. We have had no cases, however, for the past three months. Symptomatology was similar in all cases but the laboratory findings were positive in only eight cases.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, oculist, has examined and prescribed for 392 patients and performed one operation for enucleation.

It has never been our policy nor have we had the equipment or personnel to provide for major surgical procedures. We have always been able to provide for major surgical care through the Massachusetts General Hospital, who have this year cared for 13 cases. We have been able with the approval of the Board of Trustees and through the cooperation of the Department of Mental Diseases, the Metropolitan State Hospital and the Gardner State Colony, which have fully equipped surgical facilities as well as surgical staff, to make arrangements whereby we can get prompt and satisfactory surgical service through the Metropolitan State Hospital for cases at Waverley, and for our Colony provide surgical care at the Gardner State Colony. This arrangement has only recently been completed and this arrangement has been operative but a short time but in this length of time ten surgical cases have been provided for and this arrangement seems advisable.

We would express our appreciation to the Superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, Dr. William A. Bryan, for his services in the care of three operations for patients of this institution.

I feel that it is advisable to record somewhere and perhaps the annual report is the best place for this record, the reason for a policy of surgical care elsewhere than in the institution. In preceding years, when the school was smaller it was utterly impossible to conceive of the practicability of construction of surgical department and maintain trained personnel for the small number of surgical procedures that would occur per year. In previous years, it was not considered feasible or advisable to request special appropriation for building accommodation of this kind and I have not been at all convinced that even with a two-thousand bed capacity institution we would furnish sufficient surgical cases to warrant such construction, or if such construction was provided that there would be sufficient amount of work to either warrant the employment of trained personnel or would they have sufficient opportunity to perform operative technique to keep such personnel in training.

The Massachusetts General Hospital has, at all times in years past, given us so much better and more efficient services than could possibly be expected at this school that the utilization of this hospital has been continued. However, with the availability of surgical facilities and trained personnel within one mile of our institution and transportation in such cases a very simple matter as compared to transportation to a hospital as far distant as the Massachusetts General Hospital it seemed feasible to make arrangements with the nearby hospital.

It has been necessary for us to call on Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, of Baldwinville, to attend cases of sudden illness or accident that have occurred at Templeton Colony at infrequent intervals. Inasmuch as it is impossible for us to provide a physician in constant attendance at Templeton Colony, his willingness to give us prompt and invaluable service is greatly appreciated.

As a member of a committee of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, I have had occasion to be familiar with the practice regarding courses of training for attendants in institutions of this kind and find that we were practically the first

to establish such a course, which we did in 1929. This course is continued yearly and we feel that it is of great benefit not only to the individual attendant but for the service of the institution. We have continued the course this year and hope it will continue permanently.

Religious Services:

Religious services have been conducted here regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James J. Fitzgibbon at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by Rev. Philip Gregory at Templeton Colony. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Francis E. Webster, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Walter H. Commons, D.D., Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. William Gunter, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, Rev. Clarence G. Strippy and Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith, all of Waltham.

At Templeton Colony, Rev. Philip Gregory has had special music at the services about once a month by the choir of his church, which the boys have enjoyed very much.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony by Mr. Samuel A. Margolis, who has given much of his time gratuitously.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

Medical Department:

As an extra-mural activity of the institution, it was the privilege of the superintendent to represent the institution as President of the American Association on Mental Deficiency and present the annual address of the Association in its meeting in New York on May 28th, 1934.

By invitation of the Congress of the French Speaking Physicians of Europe and North America, a paper was read at their meeting in Quebec in August on "Juvenile Delinquencies in relation to Juvenile Psychoses".

The superintendent also represented the institution in a conference in Washington D.C., October 29th, 30th and 31st, called by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, the purpose of the conference to discuss "Curriculum for Mentally Retarded Children throughout the United States".

Research:

While there are various minor research activities going on in the various departments of the institution, including psychological and social service departments, as well as the educational department, I am very much concerned that a definite research department be established at this institution. It is a great satisfaction to me that the Corporation has approved the policy of accumulating sufficient funds to warrant the maintenance of such a department which may be quite independent of all other activities of the institution. This seems paramount from the standpoint of possibility of doing research in a way that is at all extensive or other than "hit or miss" by the regular staff of the institution, as their time is all occupied by medical duties and the care of individuals for whom they are responsible. It is more than can be expected of the human physique to carry on independently an extensive research in addition to their regular duties and there are certain very pertinent questions for research in the field of mental defect. One research that we are carrying on at present and unable to report because of lack of time and facilities is "The relationship between the mentally defective and the various allied conditions that may all be included in the category of mental disease". There is at the present time very much confusion as to their diagnosis and etiology.

We have, as an English authority has put it clearly, a group of individuals who by reason of social necessity are labeled mentally defective and while you may so classify them for practical purposes of social segregation, it only scratches the surfaces as to scientific diagnosis or give us much information as to etiology and

without etiological factors known it is rather futile to adopt therapeutic measures as they will certainly be performed on the basis that is not scientifically founded. Theories about mental defect are suggested almost daily and have been for generations without obvious results, at any rate the percentage of feeble-minded in our population is no less. I feel that false hopes are certainly aroused by such programs as legislative means of prevention by legalizing sterilization.

It may be interesting to note that among other studies being carried on by the psychological department in 500 cases taken at random from our files, which would concern 1,000 individuals as parents, the known cases showing hereditary factors were only 12.9%, only 9.3% direct inheritance of mental defect, and 3.6% had had immediate ancestry with other mental diseases.

I would not attempt to outline all the forms of research that might be attempted by a research department of an institution of this kind but other than the etiological factors there are certainly many other factors that need serious investigation. It is very obvious from examination of all cases within the institution and the outpatient clinic that we see that there is a considerable percentage where the symptomatology exists in the individual of congenital syphilitic condition and I would say nearer 30% than is shown by actual laboratory findings with our present laboratory facilities of between 5 and 6%. It is reported in certain English institutions that they are quite convinced of at least 22% of the institution population having evidence of congenital specific disease. The close affinity that exists is obvious to me between the aberrant mind, the epileptic individual and the mentally deficient person, and is really little understood or known and innumerable scientific researches could become operative if sufficient funds were available.

Social Service Department:

The social service department has had three full time social workers; and one part-time student from the Simmons College School of Social Work assisted for a period of 5 weeks last winter.

A total of 873 cases was handled during the year. A total of 1,130 visits was made in the community to patients, relatives, employers, social agencies, other institutions, and other persons connected with our work.

In an analysis of the social service work for the past year, it was interesting to find that more opportunities developed for work in the community for our boys and girls than have been evident for the past five years. There was a definite increase of applications from persons desiring a boy or girl to work as a helper, and many more patients at home on visit or under the supervision of the social workers found opportunities for themselves. Ninety-four patients on parole this year as compared to 81 last year. Naturally, we cannot consider that this is any indication that business conditions in general are improving, but it seems quite possible that well trained morons are more acceptable in certain types of work than persons in the community who may be of normal mentality but perhaps are not so willing to do menial, routine work at small wages nor are they trained for it. For the former, the institutionally trained moron, it is an advancement to leave the School and to do such work for wages, while for persons already in the community, it is very often a demotion, not only in the type of work offered, but in wages. It is true that the trained moron may be affected sooner or later by the difficult social conditions which he finds when he leaves the protection of the institution. He needs assistance most in his social adjustment. However, the very nature of his training accustoms him to the setting in which he finds himself in his work. He has been trained to routine, and to laboring work under the direction of other persons, and therefore is more contented in doing it.

The opportunities offered for work are often not lucrative, but at least the patient has a chance to live in the community, which means considerable to him. This relieves the institution of his care, releases a bed for another, perhaps younger patient, and sufficient is earned by the outgoing patient to provide maintenance, clothing, a small amount of spending money, and even savings.

The total number of patients under supervision during the year was 94, — 38 males and 56 females.

Since the report of the Social Service Department in 1930, yearly mention has been made of participation on the Superintendent's study of patients and out-

patients showing psychotic symptoms or active psychoses. This work has been continued this year by follow-up of eighteen former patients and 121 out-patients. There are recorded diagnoses, symptoms of abnormal or psychotic behavior, and other factual information which make this file available for research study at any time. It is hoped that the coming year will offer opportunity for additional time to devote to this work.

Two studies have been made by the social workers during the year, and papers written for use in a social service bulletin to be issued by the Department of Mental Diseases. One, "A Study of Male Patients under the Supervision of the Social Service Department of the Walter E. Fernald State School", dealt with 228 boys who have left the institution on parole during the past 12 years. The other, "A Study of Moron and Borderline Women in a Controlled Environment", was a resumé of the placement of 20 girls on parole in one environment, — namely, a small general hospital which has used this School continuously for more than 11 years as a source of supply for all of their maid service.

In October, this institution entertained for two days, sixteen social workers from other New England and New York State Schools. A small organization "The Conference of Eastern State Schools for the Mentally Deficient" has been formed, and met this year for the fifth time for the informal discussion of mutual problems. These social workers are all supervisors of mentally deficient patients returned to the community from State Schools, and many similarities in their work are found, even when policies as to parole vary with the individual institution. The trend toward admission of lower grade patients and serious behavior problems was noted, as this naturally affects the type of patients who are returned to the community under supervision of social workers. The fluctuations of the business and economic world are discernible from our standpoint, and although patients under our supervision in the community do not have to join the bread line, nor be considered for federal or local governmental employment projects, we cannot help but feel that our work is much affected by social conditions in general. It seems evident that mental deficiency outside the institution is largely a sociological problem. Some agency is necessary, not only to care for defective persons, but to distinguish the problem of the individual, whether medical, educational, industrial or institutional. If these problems are handled through social service channels, both public and private, and by workers who are trained in the field of mental deficiency, better control of the situation in the community should result.

Psychological Department:

The department has made a total of 1,530 examinations during the year ending November 30, 1934. Of this number, 139 have been admission studies, 725 re-examinations of house patients and 577 out-patient examinations; 89 individuals examined in accordance with Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931 are included in this last figure.

The 139 admissions represent the result of most careful selection in a continued effort to reduce the percentage of idiot and imbecile patients in the institution. Although the present distribution of population shows a slight increase in the proportion of moron or borderline level, consideration of the actual mental ages of these newly admitted cases demonstrates more markedly than in previous years the limited capacity for academic and industrial training in the individuals committed to the School. If a comparison is made between the cases admitted and those discharged, it appears that during the past year there has been a net increase of 92 in the number of individuals under fifteen chronologically and a net loss of forty persons older than fifteen. This is to be expected in any institution with training as its primary object, but on November 1, 1934, there were 44 fewer children capable, on a mental age basis alone, of doing school work above kindergarten level than there were a year ago. This distorts the school grade distribution, but even more serious is the fact that of the year's admissions already diagnosed, 80% are, in the opinion of the medical staff, unlikely to profit sufficiently from training to warrant their return to the community. The social adjustment of these children is so poor, and their behavior so erratic, that regular school attendance is frequently impossible even within the institution and though kept in classes, their academic achievement is seldom in accord with intellectual capacity. Al-

though at present the distribution of population is idiots 14%, imbeciles 45%, and above imbecile level 41%, there is a shift downward in mental age level in 3.2% of the total enrollment. This is based only on comparison of cases admitted and discharged, and has no connection with findings on re-examinations of house patients.

The statistical data concerning the out-patient group are in accord with those reported in previous years; about one-fourth of the girls referred for examination have been over sixteen years of age and the majority of the boys between eight and twelve. There has been no marked change in the psychometric level of cases referred; 37% of the girls and 48% of the boys have an intelligence quotient above 70.

Tabulation of the reasons for examination shows a slight increase in the number of cases brought to the clinic primarily to secure admission; 27% as compared to 24% in 1933. This increase may reflect economic pressure at home or it may be an indication of a change in type of problem which is not apparent in a psychometric distribution. The diagnosis of these out-patients seems to support the latter theory. In an overwhelming majority of cases successful training and future adjustment in the community have seemed highly improbable to the staff, and the possibility of a psychosis either with or without the complications of mental defect or epilepsy has been considered in 20% of the cases examined. The close correspondence between cases actually admitted and the out-patient group as a whole is indicative of the changing type of patient cared for in a school for the mentally deficient. This may reflect the results of community care, special class, social supervision, and so forth.

The 89 cases examined in accordance with Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931 include 7 girls and 82 boys under eighteen years of age. There are none of the girls who are psychometrically feeble-minded, the charges against them include only "Stubborn Child" and "Sex Delinquent" and only one individual had a previous court record. There are several facts of importance in connection with the 82 boys. Of this number, only 21 have no record of a previous offense, 25 had been in court once before and the 36 boys remaining had been arraigned on 102 accounts prior to the offense occasioning the examination, 36% of the boys were responsible for 60% of all the offenses. Eight individuals had been in court at least four times before the present difficulty. As would be expected, larceny and breaking and entering are the most common charges among both past and present offenses. The eight boys who might be classed definitely as recidivists have been in court for these two offenses only. Fifty of the whole group had been on probation at some time, and of this number, 13 had served sentence either in a state or a county correctional institution.

Inspection of the mental level of the 82 cases reveals that eleven individuals only are feeble-minded, the median I.Q. for the group lies between 80 and 90, and there are three individuals with a mental rating which connotes superior intelligence. These figures suggest that the problem of delinquency among the feeble-minded in the community is not as serious as that presented by the anti-social individual of dull mentality who persists in his misdemeanors with full comprehension of his conduct and utter disregard for any punitive measures imposed by the Court.

Educational and Industrial Departments:

In the community the average percentage of population of school age is 20%. It might be assumed that in a school for the feeble-minded a larger percentage of population even than this would be expected to be of school age. The actual school population here, however, is affected by the fact that we have accumulated so large a group of adult individuals not salvageable to a point that they can be returned to the community and must still continue to live in the institution and from the fact that in adding buildings to the institution to ultimately have a capacity of 2,000 beds, it so happens that the urgent need is for provision for patients who have accumulated and are older and construction for care of younger patients is yet an uncompleted part of the program for construction.

There are at present 318 children or 17% of our population enrolled in School in classes grading as follows:

Kindergarten	51	Grade III	29
Kindergarten and Grade I	31	Grade IV	47
Grade I	68	Advanced Class for Girls	24
Grade II	68		
Total			318

Following are tables showing the school enrollment according to chronological age, mental age, and Intelligence Quotient.

<i>Chronological Age</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mental Age</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>I. Q.</i>	<i>Cases</i>
7 to 7 — 11/12 yrs.	6	4 to 4 — 11/12 yrs.	24	38—40	2
8 to 8 — 11/12 yrs.	12	5 to 5 — 11/12 yrs.	51	40—49	57
9 to 9 — 11/12 yrs.	26	6 to 6 — 11/12 yrs.	57	50—59	89
10 to 10 — 11/12 yrs.	27	7 to 7 — 11/12 yrs.	74	60—69	132
11 to 11 — 11/12 yrs.	40	8 to 8 — 11/12 yrs.	47	70—79	38
12 to 12 — 11/12 yrs.	31	9 to 9 — 11/12 yrs.	39		
13 to 13 — 11/12 yrs.	49	10 to 10 — 11/12 yrs.	21		
14 to 14 — 11/12 yrs.	47	11 to 11 — 11/12 yrs.	3		
15 to 15 — 11/12 yrs.	39	12 to 12 — 5/12 yrs.	2		
16 to 16 — 11/12 yrs.	27				
17 to 17 — 11/12 yrs.	7				
18 years	7				

The teaching staff at present consists of one head teacher, three Sense Training teachers, one Kindergarten, eight grade teachers (one of whom does part-time school testing and also remedial work in reading), one physical training teacher, one sports director for boys, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part-time), and one teacher who directs dramatics and serves as accompanist in the music department.

Two hundred and thirty children have been enrolled in the three Sense Training classes during the past year, as follows: Seguin Classes for young imbecile and moron children, 75; classes at Hospital and Infirmary for children physically unable to attend classes at School, 28; classes for older imbecile boys, 49; and classes for idiot children, 78.

Five hundred and fifty-two patients have been enrolled in Physical Training classes, graded from classes for children of idiot mentality up to advanced evening classes for adults. The increase in enrollment and in number of periods a week spent in physical training has been made possible by the engagement of a sports director and part-time physical training teacher for boys.

The above figures do not include the sports and drill assignments for all moron and high grade imbecile male patients over 16 years of age. The gymnasium is used for this purpose five evenings a week, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays when outdoor sports cannot be held. There are also two evening classes for adult girls, who do advanced work in dancing, calisthenics, and games.

Volley ball, basketball, baseball, speedball, touch football, track, hockey, and other winter sports are carried out under the supervision of the boys' sports teacher, who also directs the formal physical training of all boys over 12 years of age. This has made it possible for the other physical training teacher to devote more time to the little children and to the girls' classes.

Five Gymnasium Demonstrations, 6 exhibition basketball games, and 3 exhibition volley ball games were held for the entertainment of the patients during the year. As usual, a track meet under the supervision of this department was held on July Fourth.

All children in the school department attend Singing Classes, the material taught being graded to suit the various groups. The following music classes are also conducted: advanced girls' chorus (three-part music,) 40 girls; girls' chorus, 40 girls; Glee Club, 36 girls; Boys' Glee Club, 29 boys; Singing Class for adult imbeciles, 36 girls; Toy Orchestra, 35; Protestant Choir, 36 girls; Boys' Catholic Choir, 24; Girls' Catholic Choir, 30; Senior Orchestra, 13 girls; Junior Orchestra, 13 girls; and Boys' Band, 18. Forty-two girls are at present taking lessons on some musical instrument.

During the school year, 4 Community Sings were held in Howe Hall. At Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter, appropriate music has been especially prepared by this department. The orchestra and band have played for entertainments during the year, both at the School and at Templeton Colony. As is customary, an outdoor concert was given by the combined orchestra, band, music and gymnastic classes at the close of the school year.

One hundred and seventy-eight girls are attending domestic science classes, 55 of these being school girls and 123 being over 16 years of age. Classes consist of about 12 pupils and are graded according to the ability of the girls. There are two classes of advanced pupils, who are considered as possibilities for parole. Instead of the customary hour and a half, or two-hour period, these girls spend an entire morning each week in the Domestic Science Room. They learn to prepare and serve a meal as it would be done in a home. This is made as practical as possible, special attention being paid to cost and quality of materials, as well as to their preparation. Four luncheons have been served to members of the staff by this group.

During the past year, the Domestic Science pupils have served four teas to physicians and employees; have made cake, candies, etc. for 15 parties; and birthday cakes for all school children. At Christmas 40 boxes of candy were prepared as gifts for parole patients. An exhibition of cooking was given at the time of the Annual School Exhibition.

The following canning was done by the Domestic Science classes: 796 qts. Rhubarb; 37½ qts. tomato juice cocktail, 9 qts. tomato catsup, 2 qts. and 65 glasses quince honey, 10½ pts. pepper relish No. 1, 11 pts. apple relish, 9 qts. mint jelly, 13 pts. ripe vegetable relish, 6 pts. piccallili, 17 pts. apple catsup, 9 qts. cabbage and celery relish, 4 pts. pepper relish No. 2, 4 pts. beet relish, 6 qts. corn relish, 10 glasses spiced pineapple relish, 2 qts. three fruit marmalade, 12 pts. apple jelly, 25 qts. grape juice, 13 qts. grape marmalade, 35 glasses grape marmalade, 48 glasses crab apple jelly, 6 pts. apple butter, 11 qts. ripe tomato pickle, 13 pts. chili sauce and 29 glasses quince jelly.

Many children admitted to the institution are retarded from one to four years in reading as compared to mental age level. During the school year, 44 pupils were given remedial instruction in reading. Since the teacher who has charge of this work was called upon to substitute for several weeks, the work was somewhat curtailed, and the pupils had an average of less than three twenty-minute periods a month. With special attention given to these non-readers or poor readers, at the end of the year, these pupils showed an average gain of 1.4 grades on the Gray Oral Reading Paragraph Test. Five of them showed a gain of over two years. In the teacher's opinion, their progress may be estimated as follows: Very Good, 12; Good, 14; Fair, 8, Slow, 5, and Poor, 5.

Before instruction, the correlation charts of this group showed that 25 were more than 2 years retarded; 12 were 1½ years retarded and 7 were 1 year retarded.

After instruction, the correlation charts showed that 17 were two or more years retarded, 9 were 1½ years retarded; 11 were 1 year retarded; and 7 were less than a year retarded.

During the winter months, the teachers held Social Hour (games, card parties, informal dances and sings) each Monday evening in the dormitories. Games were held on holiday mornings in the Gymnasium or at the dormitories. At Christmas, 8 plays, a cantata, and concerts by the band and orchestra were presented. Five dramatic entertainments, including the presentation of an operetta, "Dawn Boy", at the School Exhibition, were given during the year.

Sunday School services were held each Sunday morning for Protestant children, and concerts were given at Easter and Christmas.

In the Industrial Department, the following number of patients have been enrolled during the year: Girls' Manual, 213; North North West Industrial Room, 64; West Building Industrial Room, 60; Knitting Room, 44; Sewing Room, 20; Boys' Manual, 245; evening classes for girls, 47; Beauty Parlor, 10; Barber Shop, 11; and Bookbinding, 8.

From June 11 to October 15, industrial instructors with their pupils were engaged in Farm or other outdoor work.

In the Boys' and Girls' Manuals and North North West Industrial Classes, the following work was done: *weaving*, 3,887 yds. towel and napkin material, 691 yds. rug material, 48 yds. Colonial and other fancy weaving, 6 woven scarfs and 108 Todd loom mats; *embroidery*, 183 runners, 51 center pieces, 17 small doilies, 11 towels, 55 pillows, 10 toys, 6 bedroom sets (quilt, curtains, scarf and 2 pillows in each), 1 large quilt, 1 small quilt, 19 beanbags, 1 wall hanging (48 state flower blocks), 1 eight-piece luncheon set, 1 three-piece chair set, 2 quilted chair seats, 2 yarn pictures, and 7 prs. curtains; *knitting*, 17 face cloths, 2 sweaters, 4 prs. mittens, 1 iron holder, 2 prs. slipperettes, 1 belt; *crocheting*, 15 doilies, 22 face cloths, 1 scarf, 344 yds. edging, 2 sweaters, 5 chair backs, 35 afghan blocks, 1 afghan, 6 caps, 4 collars, 4 hot pads, 2 yarn purses, 2 crepe paper purses, 3 crepe paper hats, 4 corners, 1 crepe paper pillow and 2 iron holders; *basketry*, 50 willow baskets, 30 flower baskets, 2 trays; *sewing*, 454 doz. garter tips, 68 iron holders, 8 dresses, 64 scarfs, 19 braiding strips, 4 lampshades, 12 pieces altar linen, 50 neck scarfs, 9 sashes, 12 Irish costumes, 10 medieval costumes; *scrapbooks*, 45 books; *books and magazines* rebound, 156; *braided rugs*, 2; *hooked rugs*, 24 rugs, 6 pillow tops, 23 table mats, 2 chair sets, 1 chair back, 1 set chair arms, 1 hooked runner, 1 radio cover, 1 tapestry picture; *picture puzzles*, 10 puzzles, 10 postcard puzzles; *bandages rolled*, 9,342; *dolls dressed*, 26 dolls, 35 dolls made and dressed; *wall hangings*, 6, miscellaneous articles in *Girls' Manual*, 6 Colonial mats, 1 tapestry chair seat, 1 crepe paper chicken, 1 crepe paper dog, 48 flowers, 2 panels, 4 tin can plants, 2 sconces, 1 candle holder, 7 bells, 2 painted pictures, 1 burlap and raffia bag, 1 crepe tapestry picture, 40 vases decorated, 1 pr. bookends, 1 stitched table runner, 1 moonlight plant, 1 set blotter corners, 1 woven bag and 14 dolls repaired; *netting*, 14 net bags, 3 tennis nets, 5 basket ball baskets; *knitting room*, 4,332 prs. stockings, 104 prs. socks, 344 caps, 8 prs. mittens, 40 prs. baseball stockings; *beauty parlor*, 8,063 haircuts, 215 manicures, 1,807 waves, 1,214 shampoos; *barber shop*, 8,296 haircuts, 24 shampoos, 5,945 shaves; *mattresses*, 183 new mattresses, 15 mattresses remade 68 new pillows, 12 pillows remade; *brooms*, 757 brooms, 65 whisk brooms; *bench work*, 11 bulletin boards, 2 mat frames, 15 bookcases, 455 coat hangers, 2 footstools, 6 flower stands, 2 mush sticks, 4 cane seating frames, 2 weaving frames, 9 toothbrush racks, 71 hotboards, 148 toys, 7 cradles, 22 miscellaneous boxes, 5 wooden knives, 1 wooden sword, 32 window boxes, 30 frames for Christmas decorations, 2 wooden fire-places, 2 screens, 46 candles and holders, 10 sign boards, 21 waste baskets, 1 doll's house, 5 checker boards, 4 tabourettes, 3 easels, 12 pegboards, 208 pegs, 19 lawn chairs, 16 end tables, 12 magazine racks, 7 sewing cabinets, 1 rocking horse, 1 chair, 2 settees, 9 trellises, 19 thumb splints, 2 score boards, 36 numbers for same, 1 soap box, 12 bows and arrows, 3 wigwams, 12 puzzle boxes, 12 bread boards; *printing*, 148,009 pieces, *shoes repaired*, 9,373 shoes; 165 *scissors sharpened* and 1,250 *knives sharpened*; 42 *coir mats*, 5 *braided mats*, 62 *chairs cane-seated*; *brushmaking*, 40 mops, 280 short handled brushes, 25 bathroom brushes, 36 radiator brushes, 5 dairy brushes, 1 hearth brush, 877 flesh brushes, 979 scrub brushes, 327 tampico brushes; *painting*, 4 cabinets, 11 waste baskets, 224 blocks, 10 end tables, 9 bookcases, 161 beds, 43 tables, 68 fire pails painted and marked, 16 flower tubs, 2 mat frames, 10 kiddie cars, 12 flower stands, 7 tooth brush racks, 60 toys, 2 weaving frames, 99 hot boards, 23 rocking chairs, 90 window boxes, 20 mallets, 4 wheel chairs, 23 lawn chairs, 7 sleds, 6 desks, 2 jumping poles, 238 common chairs, 2 hearth brushes, 11 magazine racks, 322 coat hangers, 24 flower pots, 25 ladders, 4 lock boxes, 5 checker boards, 13 peg boards, 208 pegs, 1 soap box, 12 miscellaneous boxes, 4 guns, 2 screen doors, 96 shoes, 4 swing chairs, 86 outdoor settees, 1 snow push, 3 rocking horses, 42 curtain poles, 100 rings, 16 brackets, 16 knobs, 3 wicker chairs, 5 tables refinished, 1 wicker table, 6 rose trellises, 16 settees refinished, 1 screen, 9 sign boards painted and marked, 136 stools; *repair work*, 1,120 vegetable boxes, 5 material boxes, 1 fence, 7 bureaus, 9 cabinets, 6 mailbags, 44 coat hangers, 49 squilgees, 82 tampicos, 2 ring toss games, 1 blackboard, 2 wash boards, 10 wheel chairs, 40 sleds, 3 bread boards, 2 stands, 2 desks, 4 dumb bell racks, 2 snow pushes, 21 window boxes, 1 wheelbarrow, 4 guns, 6 chair swings, 30 tables, 159 common chairs, 54 rocking chairs, 71 rope rubbers, 50 stools, knobs put on 25 bureaus, 2 prs. crutches, 11 kiddie cars, 6 seesaws, 16 step ladders, 96 beds, 33 baskets, 9 bathing benches, 3 curtain sticks, 19 varnished settees, 12 towel racks, 10 music

racks, 12 lock boxes, 1 sugar box, 1 salt box, 2 bulletin boards, 121 lawn settees, 2,028 brushes backed, 199 old brooms and 478 old brushes taken apart.

The total value of articles manufactured in the industrial training department during the past year was \$25,398.94.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 577 patients; new patients, first visit, 485, and return visits 92.

These 577 patients (including 89 examined under Chapter 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 242; dull, 81; borderline, 79; Normal, 41; psychosis, 45; question of future psychosis, 22; superior, 4; Deferred, 47; and epileptic, 16.

Traveling School Clinic.

The number of cases examined was lower than in any previous year but the average number seen per number of working days is not unusual if one considers how our material has changed from year to year.

The schedule for this year included 41 weeks. The actual number of working days was 187. The average number of examinations per day during the year was 6.2. The total number of completed examinations was 1,166. There were 36 incomplete examinations.

The making of our schedule is becoming more difficult each year because of the increasing demands for longer clinics in certain cities. Each year an increasing number of children are seen with an intelligence quotient above mental deficiency level but are three years or more retarded in school work. These children take longer to examine. We have been asked for more time than is included in the number of weeks in the school year. We were obliged to report to the Department of Mental Diseases that we could not give all the time requested. For that reason, clinics in certain towns in our district, especially Provincetown and Dartmouth, were served by the units from the Wrentham State School and the Taunton State Hospital. Our largest city has asked for 12 weeks' service and we are arranging to give this. No clinics have been discontinued. No additional unit went into the field.

In certain towns, and by special request, we have examined children who, because of physical disability, are unable to attend school. They are taught at home by the Visiting Teachers for Crippled Children. The reason for examination was that the child seemed to be unable to do the grade work for his age, and might be a mentally retarded person. These children were brought to the school where we were working. Parents were seen and advised, teachers as well.

An increasing number of children are sent by Parochial Schools to our clinics in different cities, the reason being that the child is unable to do his age grade work. The schools wish advice as to his mental age and abilities. We are glad to cooperate with these schools. Appreciation of our reports is cordially expressed.

Again we note a proportionately large number of borderlines and cases deferred for second examinations. The number of cases diagnosed as Dull continues to be large. Into these groups come some very young children who are not doing well in Grades I and II. With these, it is often necessary to defer a definite diagnosis for 1 or 2 years, in justice to child and school. The problem of examination, diagnosis and advice for program, for the Borderlines and Dull pupils, is a serious one. It requires much time per child and in conferences with teachers and parents. I feel that above facts indicate increase in community provision for the feeble-minded and this is reflected in the demand for only the more serious type for institutional segregation.

It is perhaps needless to add that we have a more difficult problem, that of the children whose mental age comes within the basal norm group but whose school accomplishment may drop 2, 3 or 4 grades below. Teachers wish for explanation and advice. Parents are insistent for cause and advice. Most often they consider the school to be at fault. The interest and cooperation of those in local charge of our clinics are most encouraging.

The statistical report follows. Twenty-one cities and towns were visited and the following list shows number examined in each place. Acushnet, 22; Chilmark, 4; Danvers, 21; Edgartown, 10; Fall River, 115; Falmouth, 49; Gloucester, 35; Lowell, 24; Lynn, 64; Nantucket, 21; New Bedford, 70; Oak Bluffs, 4; Revere

117; Salem, 62; Somerset, 26; Swansea, 17; Vineyard Haven (Tisbury), 9; Waltham, 77; Watertown, 86; Westport, 24; and Worcester, 309.

The total number of examinations was 1,166; first examinations, 980; second examinations, 157; third examinations, 27; fourth examinations, 2.

The diagnoses of these cases were as follows: Basal Norm, 51; Dull, 149; Borderline, 282; Deferred, 243; and Feeble-minded, 441.

Certain physical disabilities and mental conditions, apart from retardation, were: anemia, 4; cardiac complications, 8; cervical glands enlarged, 9; chorea, 4; defective delinquents, 4; potential defective delinquents, 17; dementia praecox, 1; endocrine imbalance, 10; epilepsy, 9; mongoloid imbecile, 1; post-poliomyelitis, 1; psychopathic personality, 9; psychoses, undiagnosed or pre-psychotic condition, 8; reading disability, 14; spastic paralyses, 4; speech defects, 181; congenital syphilis, 14; defective tonsils, 209; tuberculosis, 3; and hydrocephaly, 10.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 572; ear clinic, 58; eye clinic, 300; nose and throat clinic, 209; neurological clinic, 2; orthopedic clinic, 1; posture training, 127; underweight needing care, 256 and under height noted 135.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: special class, 598; ungraded or coaching class, 264; continue in grade, 192; exclude from attendance, 35 (this may be temporary or permanent); institution now, 60; institution later, 53; child guidance clinic, 8; speech training, special attention, 181 and reading disability, special attention, 14.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last thirteen years shows that in 1922, there were 18.7% who were not feeble-minded of the total examinations; in 1923, there were 28.4% not feeble-minded; in 1924, 30.3%; in 1925, 33.3%; in 1926, 40.7%; in 1927, 43.1%; in 1928, 41.6%; in 1929, 54.6%; in 1930, 52.6%; in 1931, 58.3%; in 1932, 62%; in 1933, 57.1%; and in 1934, 62.1%.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 32 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from McLean Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Sanitarium, Malden Hospital, Public Health Nurses — Simmons College, Newton Hospital, Symmes Hospital, Cambridge Hospital, Faulkner Hospital, Northeastern University, Harvard University, Boston University — Sargent School, Lasell Junior College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Simmons College, Boston Teachers College, Clark University, Mt. Ida School, Massachusetts School of Art, Fitchburg State Teachers College, Tufts College, Radcliffe College and a group of visitors from St. Louis, Missouri.

Official Visitors:

Seventeen (17) states and territories and 6 foreign countries. During the past year we have had visitors from Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Hawaii, and from the following foreign countries, Bermuda, China, Hungary, India, Poland and Canada (Ontario, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia).

Amusements:

We have had the regular dances, baseball games, talking moving pictures, speed ball, hockey, tennis and all other out-door entertainment activities in accordance with the season.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$86,745.52. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds, asparagus, 12,601; beets, 209,899; beet greens, 15,325; string beans, 59,942; shell beans, 4,558; dry beans, 5,623; broccoli, 3,095; cabbage, 210,697; carrots, 484,221; cauliflower, 9,421; celery, 16,783; swiss chard, 68,769; green corn, 79,436; cucumbers, 28,637; egg plant, 5,232; lettuce, 27,133; muskmelon, 2,053; okra, 198; onions, 71,934; parsnips, 75,545; green peas, 11,563; peppers, 3,291; potatoes, 510,587; pumpkin, 3,662; radish, 10,124; rhubarb, 11,669; spinach, 26,874; summer squash, 35,532; winter squash, 131,490; tomatoes, 238,030; turnips, 263,606; turnip greens, 405; apples, 210,946; crabapples, 5,835; blackberries, 112; grapes, 3,638; plums, 1,127; quince, 16; strawberries, 3,197; raspberries, 1,582; milk, 906,743.2; beef, 11,508;

pork, 33,178; veal, 448; hides, 1,320; corn stover, 69,210; ensilage, 100 tons; mangels, 20 tons; hay, 183½ tons; meadow hay, 5 tons; wood, 755½ cords; ice, 356 tons; and lumber, 121,000 feet.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,798.526 tons, of which 998.35 tons were for table consumption.

We raised 8,302 bushels of potatoes at Templeton Colony on 23 acres, giving an average yield of 361 bushels per acre.

One field of carrots at Waverley yielded about 1,250 bushels to the acre.

The yield of all kinds of fruit, especially berries, was low this year on account of the severe winter injury during the winter of 1933-1934, coupled with the severe drought during the early part of this year.

Last year we lost many of our tomatoes on account of the late blight disease. This year we carried on a spraying and dusting campaign throughout the growing season and secured the largest yield of tomatoes in the history of the institution. Twelve thousand tomato plants set on 6 acres of land at Waverley yielded 228,600 pounds or 19 pounds per plant; 75,253 pounds were used fresh and 153,347 pounds were canned for winter use, making 10,926 gallons of canned product.

I regret to report that we have found one reactor to tuberculosis in our herd of cattle at Templeton Colony and one doubtful reactor to the *Bacillus of Bang* at Waverley, but we have had no reactor to either the *Bacillus of Bang* or *Tuberculosis* at either Waverley or Templeton for several years.

Canning:

There were 28,603.93 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use as compared with 18,560.33 gallons in 1933.

Construction:

As indicated by the trustees' report, we will give details of our present situation as to construction and report the present status as to special appropriations. The program as laid out and approved by the Board of Trustees for completion of the institution for two-thousand bed capacity at the parent institution has progressed, and there is in process of construction at the time of this report a tunnel from so-called Valley Pump House to the west side of the institution and will be completed to the North West Building and from there to the West Nurses' Home and Wheatley Hall trench already constructed will be utilized. This is for the steam and continuous circulating hot water supply.

There is approved but not started a Public Works Administration Project for tunnel from Power House to Store for the purpose of providing steam to Men's Infirmary, a P.W.A. Project that is now in process of building, basement and first floor constructed.

Under a P.W.A. Project approved but not yet started is the main sewer connecting from Wheatley Hall and proposed new buildings on the West Side to the Metropolitan Sewer Line following along side track to Beaver Brook connection.

There remains in the program, for completion of the institution, the following itemization: —

1. Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities and addition of one boiler as being imperative immediately.
2. Trunk Sewer.
3. Steam and hot water system extension.
4. Laundry equipment at Templeton Colony.
5. Water supply for Templeton Colony.
6. Revamping and alteration of house purchased with land bought from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in August, 1931, for purpose of making a duplex house for officer employees.
7. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees, and female patients and female employees, to accommodate 50.
8. Administration building.
9. Infirmary building for younger female children, to accommodate 100.
10. Two buildings for young girls, to accommodate 100 in each one.
11. Building for young boys, to accommodate 100.
12. Telephone extension.
13. Street lighting.
14. Roads, grading and side-walks.

15. Root cellar at Waverley.
16. Building for propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants.
17. Two cottages for officer employees.
18. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.
19. Sprinkler system in present Administration Building.
20. Sprinkler system in Men's Home.

Of the above items, there are still essentials that are necessary previous to the construction of buildings for occupancy by patients. Urgently needed and perhaps of more importance than any other is the question of water supply and fire protection at Templeton Colony.

Sewer facilities at the parent institution, extension of power, heating and generating facilities, laundry equipment for Templeton Colony, and additional street lighting are also essential.

Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals:

The following list of work has been accomplished by the maintenance force of the institution under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer.

New lighting fixtures in Manual Training Building, Boys' Home, East Building, North Building and South Nurses' Home.

Installed three new fire hydrants.

New plumbing fixtures in West Nurses' Home.

All inside and outside fire hose inspected.

Installed an electric circuit for heating hot beds with electric heating elements.

Installed hot water piping for hot water from Power House to Men's Home.

Installed new water main through basement of North Building.

Recharged all fire extinguishers.

General painting on outside and inside of all buildings at Waverley, where necessary.

Stone retaining wall along roadway and grading around Tarbell Hall.

Grading around Wheatley Hall, and between Contagious Hospital and Seguin Hall.

Bumper stones set along edges of new roads.

Relocated all medicine cabinets in all patients' dormitories.

Concrete Bridge across brook, rebuilding stone side walls of brook.

Necessary repairs made to roofs and gutters throughout the institution.

At Templeton Colony.

One thousand lineal feet of road, dry macadam.

Seven acres of meadow land cleared.

Five hundred feet 24" x 12" concrete land tile made by the Colony Boys to drain the meadow on the Royalston Road.

Three acres of upland cleared.

New roof, rigid asbestor shingles, on Hastings House and Assembly Hall.

Two thousand special onion crates made by the Colony Boys.

Farm House, Narragansett and Hastings House, painted on the outside.

Two hundred foot Dam, cement core, gravel face and back, to form a lake, which has been named "Lake Hansel", covering 2½ acres, deepest spot at the dam, about 6 feet, and averaging 3½ feet deep.

Financial Statement:

The current expenditures for the year amount to \$545,088.76 for maintenance of the institution, and \$73,243.78 on account of P.W.A. Projects. The average number of patients was 1,807.73, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$5.80.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM A. GREENE, M.D.,

Superintendent.

VALUATION
November 30, 1934
REAL ESTATE

Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$150,261.00
Buildings and Betterments	2,070,059.38
	<hr/>
	\$2,220,320.38
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$5,267.63
Food	27,056.84
Clothing and materials	28,089.56
Furnishings and household supplies	222,349.73
Medical and general care	25,045.39
Heat and other plant operation	11,403.93
Farm	58,714.32
Garage and grounds	10,251.42
Repairs	17,103.86
	<hr/>
	\$405,282.68
SUMMARY	
Real estate	\$2,220,320.38
Personal property	405,282.68
	<hr/>
	\$2,625,603.06

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Board of patients	\$22,237.31
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	223.00
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$165.15
Food	1,317.75
Clothing and materials	76.52
Heat and other plant operations	1.00
Repairs ordinary	31.48
Farm (itemized):	
Calves	101.24
Hides	34.69
Sundries	33.10
Total sales	<hr/>
	\$1,760.93
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances	\$13.46
Rents	780.00
Total Miscellaneous	<hr/>
	793.46
Total earnings for the year	<hr/>
	\$25,014.70
Total cash receipts reverting and transferred to the State Treasurer	25,014.70
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$11,482.05
Appropriation, current year	558,445.00
Total	<hr/>
	\$569,927.05
Expenditures as follows:	
1. Personal services	\$295,566.16
2. Food	77,155.73
3. Medical and general care	8,154.17
4. Religious instruction	2,489.46
5. Farm	28,133.70
6. Heat and other plant operation	70,365.09
7. Travel, transportation and office expenses	6,353.43
8. Garage and grounds; garage, \$4,603.68; grounds, 972.53	5,576.21
9. Clothing and materials	14,221.60
10. Furnishings and household supplies	18,588.36
11. Repairs ordinary	10,824.77
12. Repairs and renewals	7,660.08
Total maintenance expenditures	<hr/>
	\$545,088.76
Balance of maintenance appropriation, November 30, 1934	24,838.29
	<hr/>
	\$569,927.05
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance December 1, 1933, brought forward	\$828.64
Appropriations for current year	388,500.00
Total	<hr/>
	\$389,328.64
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$73,243.78
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	*828.64
(Star balances below that are reverting)	<hr/>
	74,072.42
Balance November 30, 1934, carried to next year	<hr/>
	\$315,256.22

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during fiscal Year	Total Expended to date	Balance at end of year
Employees' quarters . . .	Chap. 170-1932	\$40,000.00	-	\$39,594.41	\$405.59*
Water supply Templeton Colony	Chap. 170-1932	1,000.00	-	576.95	423.05*
Infirmiry building	M-25 Docket 3076	255,000.00	25,692.45	25,692.45	229,307.55
Hot water system	M-41 Docket 4891	91,500.00	47,414.01	47,414.01	44,085.99
Trunk sewer	M-52 Docket 3380	42,000.00	137.32	137.32	41,862.68

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,807.1

Total cost of maintenance, \$545,088.76

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year), \$5.80.

Total receipts for the year, \$25,014.70

Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$.27

Total net cost of maintenance for year (total maintenance less total receipts), \$520,074.06

Net weekly per capita, \$5.53

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD, Treasurer.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1934

<i>Cash Statement</i>	
Balance on hand December 1, 1933	\$1,641.49
<i>Receipts</i>	
Income from invested funds	3,536.75
	<hr/> \$5,178.24
<i>Payments</i>	
Auditor	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00
Personal services	453.54
Miscellaneous expenses	18.02
Federal revenue taxes06
Transferred to savings banks	3,000.00
	<hr/> \$3,507.62
Balance November 30, 1934	1,670.62
	<hr/> \$5,178.24

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS					
November 30, 1934					
<i>Securities</i>			<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
5	\$1000.00	5 %	Alabama Power Company	1951 \$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000.00	5 %	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965 2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000.00	5 %	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956 5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000.00	5 %	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1960 2,000.00	1,733.75
2	1,000.00	5 %	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1955 2,000.00	1,812.80
2	1,000.00	4 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1942 2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000.00	5 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1967 5,000.00	4,834.25
4	1,000.00	4 %	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1949 4,000.00	3,854.80
3	1,000.00	4 %	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1958 3,000.00	2,859.90
2	1,000.00	4 %	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987 2,000.00	1,880.00
6	1,000.00	4 %	Illinois Central Railroad	1957 6,000.00	5,640.00
5	1,000.00	5 %	International Securities Corporation	1947 5,000.00	4,625.00
5	1,000.00	5½ %	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation	1945 5,000.00	5,125.00
3	1,000.00	5½ %	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co..	1937 3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000.00	4 %	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931 5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000.00	4½ %	Northern State Power Company	1961 5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000.00	4½ %	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981 3,000.00	2,760.00
4	1,000.00	4 %	Union Pacific Railway Company	1947 4,000.00	3,880.00
5	1,000.00	5 %	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co..	1944 5,000.00	5,100.00
12	100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock 1,200.00	3,600.00
				<hr/> \$74,200.00	<hr/> \$70,560.50
<i>Savings Banks Deposits</i>					
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank				\$4,000.00	
Franklin Savings Bank				3,000.00	
Provident Institution for Savings				4,000.00	
Suffolk Savings Bank				4,000.00	
				<hr/>	<hr/> \$15,000.00

<i>Real Estate</i>			
Cowich	Land in Templeton	.	\$350.00
Dyer	Land in Templeton	.	800.00
Norcross	Land in Templeton	.	1,250.00
Thompson	Land in Templeton	.	300.00
			<hr/>
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company		.	2,700.00
			<hr/>
			1,670.62
			<hr/>
			\$89,931.12

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1934.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, and the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1934

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1933:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	.	\$1,641.49
Deposits in savings banks	.	12,000.00
Investments, securities at par	.	74,200.00
		<hr/>
		\$87,841.49

Income:

Regular interest on investments	.	\$3,535.67
Premium on Bell Telephone Company of Canada coupon	.	1.08
		<hr/>
		3,536.75
Increase in savings bank deposits	.	3,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$94,378.24

General expenditures	.	\$507.56
Federal revenue taxes	.	06
Transferred to savings banks	.	3,000.00

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1934:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	.	\$1,670.62
Deposits in savings banks	.	15,000.00
Investments, securities at par	.	74,200.00
		<hr/>
		90,870.62
		<hr/>
		\$94,378.24

Assets

Cash	.	\$1,670.62
Deposits in savings banks	.	15,000.00
Securities at cost	.	70,560.50
Real estate	.	2,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$89,931.12

Liabilities	
Bond liquidation account	\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account	89,366.12
	<hr/>
	\$89,931.12

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,
December 7, 1934. Auditor.

Suffolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HARRIS PATON,
Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PRESCRIBED BY MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. General Information

(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1934)

1. Date of opening as an institution for mental defectives, 1847.									
2. Type of institution: State.									
3. Institution plant:									
Value of institution property:									
Real estate, including buildings.								\$2,220,320.38	
Personal property.								405,282.68	
Total.								<hr/>	\$2,625,603.06
Total acreage of main institution property: 2,051.69 acres.									
Owned, 203.29 acres									
Colonies Owned, number one total acreage 1,848.4.									
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48.									
4. Officers and employees:									
	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Superintendents	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Assistant superintendents	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Other staff physicians	3	5	8	—	—	—			
Psychologists.	—	3	3	—	—	—			
Resident dentists	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Principal of school	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Teachers of grade subjects	—	7	7	—	—	—			
Teachers of special subjects	10	16	26	—	—	—			
Social workers	—	3	3	—	—	—			
Stewards	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Graduate nurses	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Matrons	—	19	19	—	—	—			
Attendants	46	140	186	—	2	2			
All others	49	51	100	—	2	2			
Total officers and employees	111	246	357	1	4	5			
5. Census of Patient Population at end of year:									
In Institution:									
	WHITE			COLORED					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Mental defectives (not epileptic)	973	717	1,690	16	12	28			
Mental Defectives (epileptics)	36	29	65	1	2	3			
Intelligence Quotient, .70 or over	21	22	43	—	—	—			
Total	1,030	768	1,798	17	14	31			
Enrolled but Absent from Institution:									
	WHITE			COLORED					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
On parole	24	45	69	—	1	1			
On visit	41	15	56	1	—	1			
On escape (not paroled)	6	—	6	—	—	—			
Total	71	60	131	1	1	2			
Grand Total	1,101	828	1,929	18	15	33			
6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year	1,044	763	1,807						

TABLE 2. *Movement of Patient Population for the Year Ended September 30, 1934*
(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934)

	TOTAL			REGULAR COURT COMMITMENT			VOLUNTARY		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on books of institution Sept. 30, 1933	1,110	784	1,894	569	476	1,045	541	308	849
Admissions during year:									
First admissions	60	89	149	31	28	59	29	61	90
Readmissions	8	—	8	4	—	4	4	—	4
Total admissions	68	89	157	35	28	63	33	61	94
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Total received during year	69	93	162	36	32	68	33	61	94
Total on books during year	1,179	877	2,056	605	508	1,113	574	369	943
Discharged from books during year:									
Capable of self-support	10	4	14	9	4	13	1	—	1
Capable of partial self-support	21	7	28	16	5	21	5	2	7
Incapable of productive work	19	9	28	9	3	12	10	6	16
Total discharged to community	50	20	70	34	12	46	16	8	24
Transferred to other institutions for mental defectives	1	4	5	1	3	4	—	1	1
Died during year	9	10	19	4	3	7	5	7	12
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	60	34	94	39	18	57	21	16	37
Patients remaining on books of institution at end of year:									
In institution	1,047	782	1,829	519	437	956	528	345	873
On parole or otherwise absent	72	61	133	47	53	100	25	8	33
Total	1,119	843	1,962	566	490	1,056	553	353	906

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Average daily number of patients on books during year	1,125.	832.	1,957.
Actually in institution during year	1,044.	763.	1,807.
On parole	24.	43.	67.
On visit	48.	26.	74.
On escape	9.	—	9.
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1934:			
State	995	739	1,734
Reimbursing	52	43	95
Number of patients not mentally defective (I.Q. .70 or over) actually in institution September 30, 1934:			
Insane	—	—	—
Epileptic	—	—	—
Others	21	22	43
Patients placed on parole during year	18	31	49
Patients returned from parole during year	9	22	31

TABLE 3. *Clinical Classification of First Admissions, 1934, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	8	15	23	—	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	17	—	1	1
Mongolism	4	13	17	1	1	2	3	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	3	4	7	—	2	2	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Post-infectious	3	10	13	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	4	7	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — natal	5	1	6	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	28	25	53	—	3	3	9	7	16	15	11	26	4	4	8
Other forms	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
Psychotic*	6	7	13	1	—	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	1	—	1
Total	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10

*Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

TABLE 4. Clinical Classification of Readmissions, 1934, by Mental Status

CLINICAL GROUP	Total			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
With developmental cranial anomalies	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	5	—	5	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total	8	—	8	5	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	1

TABLE 5. Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions, 1934

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	T.	Fathers	Both Mothers Parents		Fathers	Both Mothers Parents	
United States ¹	59	86	145	19	23	15	44	55	39
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Canada ²	1	—	1	6	6	3	7	7	4
England	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Greece	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	3	3
Italy	—	—	—	16	16	16	8	8	7
Poland	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	1
Portugal	—	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Russia	—	—	—	6	6	6	4	4	3
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Sweden	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Turkey in Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
West Indies ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other Countries	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	2
Unknown	—	—	—	4	2	2	7	1	1
Total	60	89	149	60	60	48	89	89	65

¹Persons born in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands should be recorded as born in the U. S.
²Includes Newfoundland. ³Except Cuba, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.

TABLE 6. Citizenship of First Admissions, 1934

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth	59	86	145
Aliens	1	1	2
Citizenship unknown	—	2	2
Total	60	89	149

TABLE 7. Age of First Admissions Classified by Mental Status, 1934

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 4 years	1	5	6	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	22	49	71	2	6	8	10	26	36	9	15	24	1	2	3
10 to 14 years	32	18	50	—	2	2	9	7	16	19	9	28	4	—	4
15 to 19 years	5	8	13	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	—	2	2
20 to 24 years	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	1	1
25 to 29 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10

TABLE 8. Marital Condition of First Admissions, 1934, by Mental Status

MARITAL CONDITION	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10
Single	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10
Total	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10

TABLE 9. *Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions, 1934, by Mental Status*

	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
POPULATION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE															
0 to 2,499 . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 to 9,999 . . .	4	9	13	—	2	2	—	5	5	2	2	4	2	—	2
10,000 to 24,999 . . .	14	7	21	2	3	5	4	1	5	7	3	10	1	—	1
25,000 to 49,999 . . .	8	15	23	—	1	1	6	10	16	1	4	5	1	—	1
50,000 to 99,999 . . .	6	11	17	—	1	1	—	7	7	6	2	8	—	1	1
100,000 to 249,999 . . .	11	28	39	2	2	4	4	8	12	4	15	19	1	3	4
500,000 and over . . .	17	18	35	—	—	—	7	7	14	10	10	20	—	1	1
Total	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions, 1934, by Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION																		
Dependent	.	.	.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Marginal	.	.	.	59	88	147	4	9	13	21	39	60	29	35	64	5	5	10
Total	.	.	.	60	89	149	4	9	13	21	39	60	30	36	66	5	5	10

TABLE 11. *Discharges, 1934, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Discharge*

AGE GROUP																
0 to 4 years	.	.	.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	.	.	.	3	1	4	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	.	.	.	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
15 to 19 years	.	.	.	17	4	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	2	16	2
20 to 24 years	.	.	.	13	4	17	1	—	1	1	2	3	9	2	11	2
25 to 29 years	.	.	.	5	4	9	—	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1
30 to 34 years	.	.	.	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
35 to 39 years	.	.	.	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—
40 to 44 years	.	.	.	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
45 to 49 years	.	.	.	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 59 years	.	.	.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	.	.	.	50	20	70	3	1	4	8	6	14	32	8	40	7
																5
																12

TABLE 13. *Clinical Classification of Discharges, 1934, by Capability of Patient on Discharge*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Capable of Self-Support			Capable of Partial Self-Support			Incapable of Productive Work		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	16	3	19	6	2	8	9	1	10	1	-	1
Mongolism	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
With developmental cranial anomalies	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Post-infectional	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Post-traumatic — natal	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
With epilepsy — idiopathic	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
With endocrine disorder	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Undifferentiated	19	6	25	4	1	5	6	3	9	9	2	11
Other forms	4	7	11	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	6
Psychotic	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Total	50	20	70	10	4	14	21	7	28	19	9	28

TABLE 14. *Deaths, 1934, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Death*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
25 to 29 years	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
30 to 34 years	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
35 to 39 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
40 to 44 years	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
45 to 49 years	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 54 years	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 59 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
60 years and over	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Total	9	10	19	4	4	8	4	3	7	1	3	4

TABLE 15. Clinical Classification of Patients Dying in the Institution, 1934, by Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Mongolism		With develop- mental cranial anomalies		With congen- tal cerebral spastic in- fantile paralyses		Post- infectional		With epilepsy symptomatic		Undiffer- entiated		Other forms		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>																		
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Cancers and other Tumors:</i>																		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rheumatic Diseases, Nutritional Diseases, Diseases of the Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases:</i>																		
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense:</i>																		
Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>																		
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Lobar pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System:</i>																		
Other diseases of the liver	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the digestive system	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System:</i>																		
Nephritis	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Congenital Malformations:</i>																		
Congenital malformation (still-birth not included)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	9	10	19	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	1	1	3	4

TABLE 16. Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1934

MENTAL STATUS	Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	154	109	263	15.23	16.23	15.64
Imbecile	466	348	814	16.14	13.51	15.01
Moron	406	301	707	9.03	9.26	9.13
Not Mentally Defective	21	24	45	7.44	11.61	9.66
Total	1,047	782	1,829	13.07	12.20	12.70

TABLE 17. *Clinical Classification of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1934, by Mental Status and Sex*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total						Idiot						Imbecile						Moron						Not Mentally Defective											
	M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.			M.			F.			T.		
Familial				179	162	341		4	7	11		52	51	103		115	100	215																		
Mongolism				35	44	79		6	4	10		29	40	69																						
With developmental cranial anomalies				31	24	55		6	9	15		21	11	32		4	4	8																		
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses				47	54	101		14	16	30		20	26	46		13	12	25																		
Post-infectious				65	54	119		9	10	19		27	26	53		29	16	45																		
Post-traumatic — natal				42	21	63		16	6	22		15	11	26		10	4	14																		
Post-traumatic — post-natal				3	8	11		—	—	—		2	7	9		1	1	2																		
With epilepsy — symptomatic				2	1	3		1	—	1		1	1	2		—	—	—																		
With epilepsy — idiopathic				26	32	58		12	18	30		8	9	17		6	4	10																		
With endocrine disorder				16	22	38		4	5	9		9	11	20		3	6	9																		
With familial amaurosis				6	—	6		—	—	—		3	—	3		3	—	3																		
With other organic nervous disease				2	2	4		1	—	1		—	—	—		1	2	3																		
Undifferentiated				454	219	673		63	10	73		212	97	309		171	99	270																		
Other forms				112	126	238		17	24	41		55	52	107		40	48	88																		
Psychotic*				27	13	40		1	—	1		12	6	18		10	5	15																		
Total	1,047	782	1,829	154	109	263		466	348	814		406	301	707		21	24	45																		

*Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM (Fossil-minded)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1935

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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EAST GARDNER, MASS.

1936

MAY 29 1936
THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

(Post Office Address: Waverley, Mass.)

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 Hon. B. Loring Young, Weston

TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The trustees have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year ending November 30, 1935.

There are now enrolled in the School 2,003 patients. The exact number in residence, however, on November 30th, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,884, of whom 1,568 were at Waverley and 316 at Templeton. The comparable figures of a year ago were 1,982, 1,856, 1,541 and 315 — showing increases of 21, 28, 27 and 1 in the various groupings.

Last year the overcrowding was estimated at 6.8%. Forty-seven beds at Waverley have been added during the year, slightly diminishing the overcrowding. Details of the enrollment are shown in the superintendent's report submitted herewith.

The trustees have held four quarterly meetings with 66% of the members in attendance on an average.

Professor Carver was unable, owing to absence in California, to qualify as a Trustee and this vacancy has been filled by the Governor by the appointment of Mr. Frank I. Dorr. We shall miss Professor Carver greatly but will find Mr. Dorr, because of his personality and rare business acumen, a valuable addition to the Board.

We regret that two members of the Corporation have died since our last meeting: Mr. Isaac S. Tolman and Miss Edith Wolcott.

Professor Walter F. Dearborn, Dr. Kenneth J. Tillotson, Dr. Lawrence K. Lunt, Dr. Kenneth D. Blackfan, Dr. Richard M. Smith, Dr. Charles F. McKhann, Dr. Bronson Crothers, Dr. Warren R. Sisson, Miss Rachael Warner and Mr. George von L. Meyer have been elected members of the Corporation.

Dr. Anna M. Wallace, after many years of service as senior physician, resigned from the hospital staff and Dr. John D. Maloney was appointed to succeed her.

The trustees believe that members of the corporation will be interested in reading the report of the superintendent showing in detail the workings of the School and its material development towards becoming a two-thousand bed unit.

It is interesting to note that the Seguin Building accommodating 116 patients cost \$148,000, and that the new Wallace Building which is being built with PWA funds will accommodate 156 patients and cost approximately \$300,000, a per capita cost of \$1,275 against a per capita cost of \$1,923.

It is the policy of the Trustees to allow the corporation funds to accumulate to a figure over \$100,000 with the idea of being able to employ a full time research member of the staff on a permanent basis. It is hoped that contributions to the fund to swell the total will make this period of accumulation a short one.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
STEPHEN BOWEN
THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.
FRANK I. DORR
MOSES H. GULESIAN

REV. RUSSELL H. STAFFORD
MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR
CHARLES E. WARE
ROGER S. WARNER
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.
DONALD GREGG, M.D., *Secretary*

Trustees

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-eighth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1935, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1934	1,136	846	1,982
Number actually present November 30, 1934	1,070	786	1,856
Admissions during the year	65	82	147
Voluntary Commitments	42	41	83
Custodial Commitments	23	41	64
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,201	928	2,129
Discharged during the year	67	35	102
Deaths	9	15	24
Number enrolled November 30, 1935	1,125	878	2,003
Number actually present November 30, 1935	1,060	824	1,884
At Waverley	744	824	1,568
At Templeton Colony	316	—	316
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1934	1,044.57	763.16	1,807.73
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1935	1,032.30	780.26	1,812.56
Applications for admission during the year			333

Admissions:

- 147 patients admitted (65 male and 82 female)
- 12 with an intelligence quotient less than 20
- 33 with an intelligence quotient less than 50
- 102 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

Discharges:

- 1 deported to New York.
- 1 discharged from observation.
- 3 returned and discharged outright from escape.
- 3 discharged outright from the institution.
- 9 discharged outright to relatives.
- 12 discharged from parole.
- 13 committed to Mental Hospitals.
- 4 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 4 committed to Bridgewater-Dept. for Male Defective Delinquents.
- 1 committed to Bridgewater-Dept. for Female Defective Delinquents.
- 38 discharged from visit.
- 6 discharged from escape.
- 4 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 1 unsuitable.

Deaths:

- 9 male and 15 female. 11 autopsies and 5 medical examiner's cases.
- 3 Broncho-pneumonia.
- 1 Lobar Pneumonia.
- 2 Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- 1 Pyelonephritis.
- 1 Septicemia
- 1 Acute Cardiac Dilation with Coronary Occlusion-Myocarditis.
- 1 Mesenteric Thrombosis with Peritonitis.
- 1 Strangulation by food.
- 1 Myocarditis-Chronic Hypostatic Pneumonia.
- 1 Focal Tuberculous Peritonitis with Extension of Lung.
- 1 Acute Intestinal Obstruction with Volvulus.
- 1 Broncho-pneumonia-Acute Pulmonary Edema-Myocarditis
- 1 Carcinoma of the Stomach-Broncho-pneumonia
- 1 Asphyxiation by drowning.
- 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Internal Hydrocephalus.
- 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis-with Edema of Lung.
- 1 Mediastinal Lymph Nodes-Tuberculosis with Fibrosis-Bronchial Pneumonia
- 1 Suicide by Hanging.
- 1 General Septicemia-Diabetes.
- 1 Chronic Endocarditis-Pulmonary Thrombosis.
- 1 Chronic Suppurative Arthritis.

In 1934, our average resident population was 1,807.73 and in 1935, it is 1,812.56.

The admissions totaled 147 and the total discharges were 126, 24 by reason of death. Our total number of deaths being 24 gives us a mortality rate of 1.32% or 13.2 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the community at large which is 11.7 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, which makes our death rate for the past year slightly in excess of the community.

We have had five sudden deaths requiring the services of the medical examiner, one a suicide by hanging. Suicide in the feeble-minded is a most unusual occurrence and this is the first case of this kind as far as we know, as we can not find any record of a previous occurrence of this kind at this institution.

Of 24 deaths, we have had 11 autopsies, which is 46% of the total number. There have been 6 deaths from tubercular conditions, or 25% of our deaths, which again has to be reported as the disease causing the largest percentage of deaths in our population.

Our admissions this year have slightly increased over last year by reason of slight additional capacity through construction and occupancy of one small building. Our actual population has increased and there is a slight lessening of our over-crowded condition and as compared with actual capacity, our figures show an overcrowding of a little over 4%.

A rather unusual condition has arisen because of our construction program that affects our population. With a total actual number present in the institution of 1,884, it would seem that our program of construction for capacity of two thousand was nearly reached, but it must be remembered that this program for capacity of two thousand beds was for a two-thousand bed capacity at the parent institution at Waverley, not to include the population at Templeton Colony. In the program for construction that has taken place in the last few years, we have attempted first to provide such essentials as heat, light and power, store, laundry, kitchens and dining-rooms, and accommodations for employees in the way of living quarters. With the exception of heat, light and power, accommodations were pretty well provided for on the basis of two thousand bed patient capacity. This meant that the remaining program of construction would be largely in the way of accommodations for patients. Our request for special appropriations on this basis has reached the point where there remain but one more infirmary, two buildings for young girls and one building for young boys to be constructed. One infirmary building is now completed, but not occupied, which will accommodate one hundred additional patients.

Chapter 444, of the Acts of 1935, creating an eight-hour day instead of a ten-hour day employment for domestics, kitchen and dining-rooms and ward service, necessitated the addition of 78 employees. These employees have already occupied the accommodations planned for expansion. It, therefore, means that we will have to add to our special appropriation requests accommodations for additional employees in the way of Nurses' Homes, kitchen and dining-room facilities, which will incidentally affect uncompleted heat, light and power program as well as laundry. In other words, we are now providing for 1,564 patients at Waverley and increased accommodations for patients requested on the same ratio would give us a capacity of more than 2,000 beds at Waverley, but the excess over 2,000 beds requested is accounted for in our present overcrowding.

That the demand for further extension of the institution's capacity is necessary is shown in the long list of applications, and according to the latest report of the Department of Mental Diseases there is a waiting list of 1,976 for this institution. This is a list that is fluctuating and changes almost from day to day and a definite statistical statement can not possibly be made, though our figures indicate clearly that we have at least 2,186, a much greater number if we go back over more than a ten-year period. The admission of patients who have been on waiting list over ten years is not uncommon.

Health:

Under the subject of health there were 212 cases of contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health, as follows: Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 7 cases of chicken pox, 46 cases of whooping cough, 1 case of tubercular pleurisy and adenitis, 25 cases of mumps, 123 cases of German measles, 2 cases of measles and 4 cases of lobar pneumonia.

Again we are glad to report that we have had no diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid or small-pox. We have had no diphtheria since 1929 and no scarlet fever since 1931. We are confident that the occurrence of these types of contagious diseases is in a great measure prevented by the systematic method of immunization which is carried out as thoroughly and effectively as it is possible for us to do it.

Consulting Staff:

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to report that by authority of the Trustees and the cooperation of the Metropolitan State Hospital with approval of the Department of Mental Diseases, we have been able to establish a policy of caring for our emergency surgical and other surgical cases at the Metropolitan State Hospital, still having available the Massachusetts General Hospital for such cases as seem advisable. From the point of economy and convenience it is very satisfactory to have available the surgical facilities which are very complete at the Metropolitan State Hospital, as their Medical Unit has been approved by the American College of Surgeons, and is so near that transportation of a surgical case is no greater than would be necessary if surgical facilities were provided on our own grounds. Similar situation is also provided for our cases at Templeton Colony, through an arrangement with the Gardner State Hospital. Dr. Roy D. Halloran, superintendent of the Metropolitan State Hospital, and Dr. Charles E. Thompson, superintendent of the Gardner State Hospital, have been most cooperative.

The Pondville Hospital at Wrentham, under the direction of Dr. George L. Parker, superintendent, has also been very cooperative in providing their facilities for our care of any cases of malignant growth.

With the above hospital facilities provided for, there remained on our roster of personnel a limited consulting staff but by approval and vote of the Board of Trustees, we now have a very adequate roster of personnel. Appointments have been made of the following consulting staff.

Dr. Conrad Bell, Surgeon	Dr. Dwight O'Hara, Internist
Dr. Richard Collins, Sr., Surgeon	Dr. William E. Preble, Internist
Dr. A. Leo Brett, Orthopedics	Dr. Hugh F. Hare, X-ray
Dr. Vincent J. Kelley, Ear, Nose and Throat.	

We feel that now our medical and surgical facilities are well provided for with one exception and that is we have no adequate facilities for caring for acutely ill employees, acutely ill or dangerously ill patients, and we have requested in our list of special appropriations that a building already constructed at the institution be

altered to provide accommodations for acutely ill. Minor surgery, X-ray, laboratory facilities and dental work for patients are provided now in this building, but greater space is needed and accommodations added for acutely ill patients and employees.

We have by resignation lost the services of Dr. Anna M. Wallace, who has been connected with the institution since March, 1890, as a physician since November, 1904. She has resigned by retirement and the Trustees have expressed their appreciation of Dr. Wallace's services. I wish to express in this report, for the staff and myself, my appreciation of her cooperation and loyalty, and regret that she has discontinued her services as senior physician.

We have appointed with the approval of the Board of Trustees Dr. John D. Maloney as junior physician. The regular medical services of the institution are carried on by members of the staff and has not been augmented in numbers for twenty years. As the services are allocated, it means at the present time that each physician on the staff has assigned to him or her 334 patients per physician. This does not include one senior physician whose time is wholly occupied with school clinic work. Our regular out-patient clinic and court examinations for juvenile delinquents occupy the whole staff one day a week and in addition, at least a day and a half each week of one of the physicians on the staff. We, therefore, have requested in our personal service budget for 1936 that two physicians be added to our staff.

With the addition of 78 new employees, 65 on ward service, there has been a considerable augmentation to our recent practice regarding course of training for attendants, and two courses have been provided for in the past year. These courses consist of training in practical nursing as well as special attention given to training in the care of the feeble-minded.

Religious Services:

Religious services have been conducted regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James J. Fitzgibbons at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by Rev. Philip Gregory at Templeton Colony. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. William Gunter, Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Clarence G. Strippy, Rev. Henry M. Lawrence, D.D., Rev. A. William Loos, Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, and Rev. Francis E. Webster, all of Waltham.

At the Templeton Colony, Rev. Philip Gregory has had special music at the services about once a month by the choir of his church, which the boys have enjoyed very much.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony by Mr. Samuel A. Margolis, who has given much of his time gratuitously. Mr. Samuel A. Margolis has served the institution for nearly twenty-three years as rabbi and has resigned his services on November 30th, 1935. Mr. Abraham Alpert of Boston has been appointed to perform the given duties of rabbi for the institution as of December 1, 1935.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

Research:

In the past year, two papers were presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, held in Chicago, Illinois, in April, 1935, as follows:

"Moron and Borderline Women Under Supervision in a Controlled Environment" by Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, Head Social Worker and "The Vocabulary of Mental Defectives" by Miss Catherine E. Chipman, Psychologist.

A Chapter on Mental Deficiency for the Practitioner's Library of Medicine and Surgery, edited and to be published by Appleton and Company, has been written by the Superintendent for Yale University.

Each year the institution has participated in programs of National and International Meetings but this type of contribution to the field of psychiatry and our particular interest, mental deficiency, is not sufficient and it is my hope that with the policy of the Corporation, we will ultimately have, through funds available from the Corporation, a definitely established research department. Progress is being made towards this, and through the accumulation of Corporation Funds and the interest taken by the Commissioner of Mental Diseases this school has a representative on a committee that is state-wide to coordinate research in the whole field of psychiatry, which includes of necessity studies in our particular field. We are primarily interested at the present time, and are carrying on through the social service department, the psychological department and medical staff an accumulation of facts regarding particularly eugenic studies, problem of syphilis as an etiological factor in mental defect, psychoses in children and its relationship to mental deficiency.

We have recognized the need and urgency for establishment of hospitalization facilities for insane children. Many such cases are seen in our out-patient clinics. Recognition of this necessity has reached a point where it is anticipated that there will be construction of a building for such purpose in connection with a near-by mental hospital. Our interest in this is because of the fact that at least 20% of the cases sent to our out-patient clinics considered feeble-minded are insane.

We have long ago given up the idea that segregation of the feeble-minded is any answer to the problem of mental deficiency as a whole, that the institution's purpose and function is essentially a place for the care, training and education of the socially feeble-minded that the community can not provide for, a place where the salvageable socially feeble-minded may be returned to the community in as great a number as possible and a place for educational, social and utilitarian training in so far as their capacity permits of those who can not be returned to the community. We look forward to the accomplishment of work through research that will point definitely to etiology or causation. By this means, scientifically point out means of prevention. From what we know at present, we feel that any eugenic program such as sterilization is not founded on scientific background.

Social Service Department:

The social service staff consists of three full time workers. A total of 873 cases was handled during the year and 1,125 visits were made in the community. The cases dealt with 105 paroled patients under supervision; 53 patients concerning whom investigations were made for vacation, visit or discharge; 19 patients for whom visits were made for miscellaneous purposes such as follow-up after discharge, location of relatives and additional history after admission; 96 patients and out-patients followed up for research purposes; and 600 out-patients whose histories were taken at clinics. In addition, 71 applications were received from persons in the community offering employment for a boy or girl, and the majority of these were investigated.

The major portion of the social workers' time is devoted to the paroled patients under supervision of the department. During the year 105 patients, 44 males and 61 females, were on parole. However, due to discharges, returns for various reasons, and one escape, the total on parole at the end of the year was 79 — 29 males and 50 females. While the figures show only a slight increase, the total number actually tried on parole during the year is the largest since 1927 when our parole policy changed to more careful selection of patients and more intensive supervision. On the whole, this policy has been more satisfactory to the social workers, because of changing social conditions in the community and the large number of personality problems with which we are dealing.

The increase in applications from persons offering employment to patients is somewhat surprising in view of the number of unemployed living in every community. One possible explanation has been suggested by several applicants, — namely, the unemployed in the community often are not as satisfactory as helpers as our patients who have had training. The employers whom we select are willing to take a personal interest in the patient and supervise him according to our requirements, as they cannot afford to pay much and believe that cooperation with the social workers is to their advantage in securing suitable helpers. Several have not

been discouraged by the unsuccessful outcome of placement of the first patient and were willing to try a second, and even a third. Nearly every new applicant is referred by an employer who has tried a boy or girl on parole.

Work on poultry farms has offered suitable employment for several boys not adapted to work on a stock farm or work in the city. The policy was continued of giving gratuities to certain boys who were allowed to look for their own work. Seven found places for themselves, and were paroled, and two found a second place which was better than the first. Only one boy proved untrustworthy and ran away. Three employers, two on stock farms and one on a poultry farm, asked for a second boy to help during the summer. One employer of a girl asked for a second maid when the first proved successful as a cook. Another, matron of a town farm, requested a third girl to work with the two who have been with her for nine years. One superintendent of a general hospital has been using our girls as maids since 1923. Twenty-two in all have been placed there and seven are now doing all of the maid work of the hospital. Frequently, employers of girls desire a substitute when a girl is ill or on vacation, and six have been placed temporarily in this way. Five girls living with relatives found work for themselves which we approved.

Seven paroled patients, five boys and two girls living at home, were not capable of supporting themselves, but all except a spastic boy were kept occupied with small tasks about the house. The remainder of the paroled patients were actually supporting themselves by manual labor with some remuneration. Comfortable living conditions and full maintenance was the lowest remuneration, while the highest now runs to maintenance for one girl plus \$43 per month as assistant cook in a hospital and maintenance for one boy plus \$12 per week as general helper in an inn.

Of the wage earners on parole, analysis shows many handicaps other than mental defect which make their community adjustments difficult. For instance, three boys are obviously defective in appearance; another has only one eye; one, a paralyzed arm; two are effeminate in type; one is solitary and seldom speaks, while another is very egotistical and constantly trying to impress others with his accomplishments. The girls who are wage earners are generally more acceptable in appearance, but other factors are prominent. Four girls are unusually childish in conversation, two are very egotistical, two have tempers of the explosive type, and one girl in the borderline group seems absolutely lacking in initiative and ability. Another girl is psychotic in her makeup and several are erratic and have disagreeable, unhappy or sullen temperaments.

These individuals who were given a trial on parole during the year are typical of those now in the School who are actually on our lists for future placement. Anti-social conduct, sex and other delinquencies prior to admission must be taken into account when considering community adjustment as well as their present mental and physical condition. To be sure, many are excellent workers along certain lines, but there are pitifully few additional assests. However, we should not be discouraged in view of the difficulties in this work which have been surmounted in the past. For example, the boy with one eye does well with a market gardener, and one effeminate boy and the solitary one, seem to be doing well on poultry farms, while the second effeminate boy, who is a natural cook, is "more than satisfactory" as a houseboy in a country home. Among the girls, three were placed at housework whose greatest pleasure comes from opportunities to work in the hen yard, garden, or out of doors, which is also a help to their employers. A friend has been found to take an interest in the girl whose unhappy, morose disposition was her handicap, and she now seems completely changed and contented. The childish girls are in homes with small children where their conversation and immature social reactions are not too obvious. Four others, unsuitable for placement with children, are working in homes with elderly people or semi-invalids where they seem well adjusted.

Twelve patients — 7 boys and 5 girls — were discharged from parole during the year. All were well adjusted, considering mentality and other factors in the case. However, after discharge one boy became ill and it was impossible for his employer to provide convalescent care. As he had no relatives but did have a savings account, a social worker found a good home where he could board until able to return to work.

It is noted that there are more girls by a considerable percentage than boys on parole. The reason or reasons for this are rather difficult to explain. We have more requests for placement of girls than we do for boys. It is quite possible that we can place girls more readily than boys because of the question of supervision. Boys probably more often leave the institution by discharge without parole as they may be considered suitable for discharge but impossible to supervise on a parole basis. It would seem from superficial consideration that there would be more opportunities to place boys than girls but the fact remains that there is not the demand in the community for their services.

The research study of former patients and out-patients showing psychotic symptoms has been continued as time allowed. Reports of 96 have been obtained, and symptoms and hospital diagnoses recorded in our cumulative card file started in 1933.

The Head Social Worker attended the conference of the American Association on Mental Deficiency held at Chicago last April and presented a paper entitled "Moron and Borderline Women Under Supervision in a Controlled Environment." She has also been appointed a member of a committee of three to contact social workers in the United States who are working with mental defectives, for the purpose of organization of this group at the National Conference of Social Work.

Psychological Department:

The established system which provides for the psychometric examination of all admissions, out-patients, juvenile offenders under the provision of Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931, and for the re-examination of house patients at regular intervals has been continued during the past year and a total of 1,687 examinations has been made. These are distributed as follows: 144 admission tests, 518 out-patient examinations, 132 juvenile offenders and 893 routine re-examinations.

The problem of the selection of cases for admission continues to be a serious one from the psychological as well as from the educational and administrative standpoints. By exercising the greatest possible care the medical staff has succeeded in admitting a majority of cases of moron or borderline grade, but the percentage of patients within the institution with I.Q.'s above 50 still remains 41%. It seems significant that so much effort in this direction has had so little effect, and the sole explanation can not be found in the purely physical difficulty caused by the fact that few vacancies created by discharges during the year occur in the departments for young, trainable individuals. With increasing frequency the cases for whom admission is urged are either so low grade mentally that school training is out of the question or so aberrant in behavior that their care in an institution for mental defectives is impossible. The mere fact of a depressed intellectual level as shown in a low psychometric rating or in poor school work is not adequate proof that such an individual is a fit subject for care in such an institution, nor, indeed, that he is primarily mentally deficient.

This contention is supported by the diagnoses of the patients admitted during the year. Of the new admissions already presented for diagnosis by the staff 75% show problems which make their adjustment in the community, even after training, highly improbable. In 20% of the cases the staff has agreed that the symptomatology contains sufficient evidence of a psychosis or epilepsy to warrant mention of the fact in the official diagnosis. Apparently the real urgency for admission arises less from the fact of subnormal mentality alone than from some complicating factor, whatever it may be, which remains unmodified by training. A program designed for the education of simple mental defectives can not be applied successfully to individuals who present an allied psychiatric problem as well.

The distribution of population according to psychometric level as of November 13, 1935, is as follows: idiot, 14%; imbecile, 45% and above imbecile level, 41%. The 17 persons in the last group who are considered Dull are of interest because of the fact that they have been able to adjust only in an institution for the mentally defective in spite of their relatively high psychometric rating. At the present time, three are on parole, two are in the institution after repeated unsuccessful attempts at community life under supervision, one is regarded as a defective delinquent, four are considered fundamentally psychotic, three have been cared for since early childhood because of severe physical handicaps, one case has a definite

history of an encephalitis, and the three remaining show no complicating factor other than a general social inadequacy even below their apparent mental level.

In regard to the out-patient examinations, the findings closely parallel those reported in previous years. The boys on the whole are noticeably younger and somewhat higher grade mentally than the girls. Although desire for admission continues to be the most common reason given for attendance at the clinic, requests for diagnosis and advice on problems other than mental defect continue to increase in number. Frequently the chronological age of patients for whom this service is needed is below the workable limits of psychological tests as a basis for predicting intellectual development and the psychologist is constantly aware that the findings may not be a valid measure even of the child's present mental level. One of the most immediate needs in psychometry is the devising of a scale which will discriminate at an early age between the children who will maintain a constant rate of mental development regardless of level and those whose progress will be erratic and variable beyond normal limits. None of the available scales applicable to children of nursery school age serve this purpose successfully.

The examination of 132 juvenile offenders shows 22 cases who are psychometrically feeble-minded, 29 in the dubious borderline group and the 81 remaining, definitely above the limits of possible mental deficiency. More than half the entire group are between fifteen years and sixteen years and eleven months chronologically with I.Q.'s between 80 and 100. In a large number of cases the school grade placement is not only above the individual's achievement, but far beyond his mental capacity. Misplacement in school should not be considered an adequate explanation nor an excuse for misconduct, but it does seem that the sense of failure which these individuals must experience constantly is a source of conflict and maladjustment which might be removed.

A noticeably larger percentage of first offenders have been examined than in the year ending November 30, 1934, and "violation of probation" is the reason for examination in seven cases only. Any hopeful conclusion which might be drawn from this is largely offset when one adds that of the 132 persons examined, 57 formerly had been on probation from one to nine times.

The only research completed by the department during the year was the study of the spontaneous language ability of the feeble-minded. This was reported in a paper "The Vocabulary of Mental Defectives" at the annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in Chicago. The Department intends to continue the accumulation of data concerning the undirected activity of low-grade patients and the more exhaustive psychological study of groups with equivalent Stanford-Binet ratings.

Educational and Industrial Departments:

Four hundred and ninety-nine children are at present attending school classes. Three hundred and twenty-one children are enrolled in the grade school in the following classes:

Kindergarten	52	Grade III	60
Advanced Kindergarten	24	Grade IV	28
Grade I	69	Grade V	3
Grade II	60	Advanced Class for Girls, 16 to 18 years of age, Grades IV and V	25

Total 321

The grade school enrollment according to Chronological Age, Mental Age, and I. Q. is as follows:

<i>Chronological Age</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mental Age</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>I.Q.</i>	<i>Cases</i>
6 to 6-11/12 yrs.	2	4 to 4-11/12 years.	25	39	2
7 to 7-11/12 yrs.	3	5 to 5-11/12 yrs.	43	40 — 49	36
8 to 8-11/12 yrs.	11	6 to 6-11/12 yrs.	53	50 — 59	113
9 to 9-11/12 yrs.	19	7 to 7-11/12 yrs.	70	60 — 69	134
10 to 10-11/12 yrs.	33	8 to 8-11/12 yrs.	67	70 — 79	36
11 to 11-11/12 yrs.	42	9 to 9-11/12 yrs.	32		
12 to 12-11/12 yrs.	43	10 to 10-11/12 yrs.	25		
13 to 13-11/12 yrs.	35	11 to 11- 9/12 yrs.	6		

Chronological Age, cont. No.

14 to 14-11/12 yrs.	47
15 to 15-11/12 yrs.	50
16 to 16-11/12 yrs.	23
17 to 17-11/12 yrs.	10
18 years	3

The teaching staff consists of one Head Teacher, three Sense Training Teachers, one Kindergartner, eight grade Teachers (one of whom does part-time school testing and remedial work in reading), one Physical Training teacher, one Sports Director for Boys, one Domestic Science Teacher, one Music Teacher, one Band Teacher (part time), and one teacher who directs dramatics and serves as accompanist in the Music and Physical Training departments.

In the three Sense Training Classes, 243 children are now enrolled with classification as follows: Seguin classes for young moron and imbecile children, 91; classes at Hospital and Infirmary, 28; classes for older imbecile boys, 49; and classes for idiot children, 75.

In the Physical Training classes, 581 patients are enrolled which are graded according to ability and which include all groups of patients from children of idiot mentality to adults who are capable of taking part in highly organized gymnastics. These figures do not include indoor and outdoor sports assignments, such as tennis (for girls), baseball, hockey, touch football, etc., in which all patients who are physically and mentally capable participate.

Five Gymnastic Demonstrations, showing work of all grades of pupils, were given during the year. Track meets, under the supervision of this department, were held on July 4th and Labor Day. Exhibition volley ball and basketball games were held frequently, both between groups of patients and between employees and patients. Baseball continues to be a most popular sport, from the formal opening of the season on April 19th, to its close in September. At the end of the summer, tennis matches were played by the girls to decide the best individual and team players in the school. Interest in competition in all sports is very keen and the spirit of sportsmanship displayed is excellent.

This year the School was represented by both a basketball and a baseball team, and games were played with Wrentham State School and Shirley Industrial School. For the first time letters were awarded to members of the School baseball team, and for excellence in tennis. These letters have created keener competition among the players with a resulting improvement in sports.

All children who attend School classes are enrolled in Music classes. In addition, the following classes in Music are also conducted: Protestant Choir, enrollment, 33; Catholic Choir (Boys), 24; Catholic Choir (Girls), 29; Advanced Chorus for adult girls, 40; Chorus for adult girls, 41; Chorus for adult imbeciles, 33; Glee Club for School Girls, 35; Glee Club for Boys, 24; Toy Orchestra, 35; Junior Orchestra, 16; Senior Orchestra, 17; other pupils taking music instruction, 26.

Four Community Sings were given by the Music Department during the year. The orchestra provided music for dances and entertainments, as did the band on several occasions. A combined concert was given by the orchestra and band, with the advanced singing classes, at the annual School Exhibition, and an outdoor band concert was given at the close of the school year. Special Music was prepared for Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter Services, as well as for several groups of visitors during the year.

The Domestic Science classes now have 186 girls enrolled, 60 of these being school children, and the remainder over 16 years of age. Classes are much over-crowded, consisting of from 12 to 16 pupils. It is difficult to make the work as practical as is planned with groups of this size, and our inadequate facilities. The two groups of advanced pupils, who are considered as possibilities for parole, have been continued. These girls spend one-half day each week in the Domestic Science Room, learning to plan and prepare meals as would be practical for the average household. They have served luncheons and dinners to members of the staff. During the year the girls in the Domestic Science classes have served four teas to new employees; have made cake and candy for dormitory parties; and have made birthday cakes for all school children. An exhibition of cooking was given at the time of the annual School Exhibition.

During the past year, 33 pupils were given remedial instruction in reading. These pupils had an average of four twenty-minute periods of instruction per month. In June, 1935, these pupils showed an average gain of 1.4 grades on the Gray Oral Reading Paragraphs Test. Four pupils showed a gain of over 2 grades. More time could be profitably spent in this remedial work, if such time were available. At present, 50 pupils on the school enrollment are retarded 1½ or more years in reading. These pupils were in most instances so retarded on admission to the institution. Our out-patient cases from public schools show a marked backwardness in reading and geography.

During the past few years, there have been enrolled in the School classes several children, who, because of erratic behavior or personality difficulties, have been chronic offenders in the school-room. Because of erratic actions, any one of these children can completely disrupt a school class, with no apparent provocation or reason for such an outburst of anti-social behavior. For the past two years, from two to five of these children have been withdrawn from the regular classes, and have been given very short periods of instruction, with frequent changes in the type of work presented. The results have been most satisfactory. The regular classes have been relieved of their most severe discipline problems, and the children who presented such difficulties in a large group have been amenable beyond expectation in small groups. They have actually made some progress in school work, even though the period of instruction is brief.

The teachers held Social Hour (games, card parties, informal dances and sings) each Monday evening in the dormitories during the winter months. Games were organized on holiday mornings. Dances were given on alternate Tuesday evenings, and on holiday evenings. A Minstrel Show and four other dramatic entertainments were presented in Howe Hall, under the general direction of the dramatic teacher, assisted by the other teachers. At Christmas, plays, cantatas, and concerts by the band and orchestra were given in the dormitories.

Sunday School services were held for Protestant children each Sunday morning and concerts were given at Easter and Christmas. First communion classes for Catholic children were also held by the teachers.

As in past years, the school department assisted with the school testing in the weekly out-patient clinics, and with tests given under Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931. In June, all school children were given individual scholastic achievement tests, and reports on progress and conduct were recorded in all other school departments.

In the Industrial Department, the following number of patients have been enrolled during the year: Girls' Manual, 303; North North West Industrial Room, 71; West Building Industrial Room, 60; Dressmaking and Knitting Room, 23; Sewing Room, 19; Boys' Manual, 264; Elementary Manual Training Classes, 126; Beauty Parlor, 10; and Barber Shop, 11.

A new industry, dressmaking, has been added to the Girls' Industrial Department. These girls have completed 39 garments since September, besides carrying on the work of the Knitting Room.

In the Boys' Industrial Department, new benches and cabinets have been made by the boys, using in so far as possible, lumber obtained from Templeton Colony.

During the summer months, nine instructors from the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Departments, with their classes, were engaged in Farm Work.

Following is the report of work accomplished in the Industrial Department from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935.

Weaving: towel and napkin material, 4,525 yards; rug material, 625 yards; fancy material, 4 yards lace, 8 woven runners, 3 scarfs, 9 pillows, 1½ yards oriental rug, 1 banner, 1 picture, 12 work bags, 60¾ yards Colonial weaving. Embroidery: runners, 201; center pieces, 54; small doilies, 48; napkins, 60; pillows, 20; toys, 61; 3 sets (curtains, bed spread, scarfs), 6 embroidered collars, 20 pillow cases, 25 Handkerchief cases, 15 pajama cases, 18 prs. curtains, 9 beanbags, 1 sampler, 2 tapestry pictures, 2 bags (wool embroidery), 4 bed spreads, and 3 aprons. Knitting: face cloths, 47; sweaters, 2; mittens, 2 prs.; 7 scarfs, 4 caps, 2 pr. bed slippers, 1 spread, 1 bureau cover. Crocheting: doilies, 8; face cloths, 36; scarfs, 1; edging, 388 yards; sweaters 1; chair backs, 4; chair sets, 2; vanity sets, 1; 1 five-piece

luncheon set, 1 bed spread, 2 pillows, 1 pr. gloves, 5 caps, 9 iron holders, 17 collars, 24 motifs, 32 jabots, 6 dress sets.

Basketry: 14 flower baskets, 1 small tray; 1 hanging basket, 1 work basket, 1 bonbon dish, 1 raffia basket. Sewing: garter tips, 211 dozen; iron holders, 113; dresses, 12; 228 towels hemmed, 8 pr. overalls, 2 pr. curtains, 42 table covers, 23 braiding strips, 22 scarfs fringed, 5 pillows and 4 sweaters mended. Scrap Books: pictures cut, 10,930 and 29 books made. 79 volumes of magazines rebound. Braided rug, 1; braided table mats, 4; hooked rugs, 45; 1 hooked pillow and rug of crepe paper; 13 hooked pillows, 51 hooked mats, and 3 hooked chair seats. Three and one-half yards of pillow lace. Four Picture Puzzles. Bandages rolled, 117,725. Dolls dressed, 49. Painted articles in Girls' Manual Training, 14 baskets, 4 paper bowls, 2 tied-dyed scarfs, 1 tied-dyed pillow, wall hangings, 8. Yarn pictures, 7. Net bags, 85. Miscellaneous articles; 80 vases decorated, 179 paper flowers, 2 tin trays, 1 tin picture frame, 2 tin ash trays, 6 tin bells, 5 woven yarn belts, 2 woven bracelets, 2 leather book covers, 4 paper book covers, 4 papier-mache bowls, 100 crepe paper hats, 2 paper baskets, 5 tatted doilies, 1 tatted bonnet, 6 yds. tatted lace, 7 Colonial mats, 2 bead head bands, 1 bead necklace, 3 banners.

Knitting and Dressmaking Room: stockings and socks, 4,988 prs.; caps, 57; mittens, 11 prs.; baseball stockings, 20 pr.; dresses made, 32; gymnasium suits made, 7. Barber Shop; Haircuts, 11,276; shampoos, 61; shaves, 7,888. Beauty Parlor: Haircuts, 8,065; manicures, 185; waves, 1,925 and shampoos, 338. Sewing Room: 15,959 pieces and 125 special dresses. Mattresses: new, 113; re-made, 41; pillows re-made, 1,418. Willow Baskets, 60. Brooms, 572. Whisk brooms, 78. Bench Work: scrub brush backs bored, 43; toys, 106, bookcases, 18, pier cabinets, 7, frames, 25, bulletin boards, 3; cabinets, 8; coat hangers, 432; waste baskets, 15, end tables, 21; tooth brush racks, 5; magazine racks, 10; door stops, 4; book ends, 10; flower stands, 12; clothes racks, 2; miscellaneous boxes, 25; floor rubbers, 20; checker boxes, 9; desks, 1; combination chair and table, 1; foot stools, 2; lawn chairs, 8; rose trellises, 1; baseball material racks, 1; flower sticks, 36; rug frames, 2, playground benches, 4, Dutch yokes, 25, mush sticks, 12; bread boards, 12; play pens, 1; scoreboard, 1; numbers, 52; scrub brushes and flesh brushes backed, 923; music cabinet, 1; hurdle, 1; float foundations, 5; baseball targets, 1; shoe room benches, 2; flower boxes, 26; bean bag boards, 2; puzzle boxes, 12, checker boards, 1; sewing cabinets, 4; wire hoops, 14; Christmas Tree-stands, 19; Fire Places, 1, Christmas Figures, 2; Arches, 2; Wreaths, 30; Garlands, 1; Bookshelves, 1; banners, 2; Flag standards, 1; Stands for play, 5; Forms, 20, Lacing Sticks, 20; Manger, 1; blocks, 60.

Repair work: skis, 2; May poles, 1; buffets, 2; pictures, 4; hot boards, 6; old brooms taken apart, 165; old brushes taken apart, 434; gun racks, 1; baseball mitts, 4; coat hangers, 136; bed feet, 179; towel racks, 20; bureaux, 19; shelves, 1; cribs, 2; sleds, 59; book racks, 1; wheel chairs, rocking chairs and common chairs, 340; garden awnings, 2; trunk trays, 1; salt buckets, 1; large and small tables, 41; rope rubbers, 56; desks, 1; squilgees, 21; tampicos, 106; step ladders, 26; vegetable boxes, 1,277; curtain poles, 5; bed springs, 108; stools, 34; benches, 9; bureau drawers, 7; knobs, 8; teeter boards, 7; mail bags, 10; mop, 1; cabinets, 3; wardrobe poles, 3; mirrors, 2; food carts, 2; puzzle boxes, 8; speed balls, 5; brief cases, 1; looms, 2; beds, 12; bean bag boards, 2; miscellaneous boxes, 27; material boxes, 3; flower boxes, 35; catcher's masks, 4; flower tubs, 1; settees, 10; bread boards, 4; couches, 3; food rack, 1; Kiddie Kars, 3; score boards, 1; doll's house, 1; fence, 1; breast protector, 3; road sign, 1; fire pail, 1; bulletin boards, 3; coat racks, 3; tooth brush racks, 3; all beds repaired.

Printing: 91,681 pieces. Shoe Repairing, 10,132. Scissors sharpened, 253 prs. Knives sharpened, 2,426. Painting: Christmas frames, 7; shelves, 1; water cans, 11; cribs, 41; tables, 83; cribs, 36; beds, 571; rope rubbers, 20; posters, 2; rocking, wheel and common chairs, 259; curtain poles, 23; rings, 230; fixtures, 46; sap bucket yokes, 26; shoes, 68; doll's cradles, 8; sewing cabinets, 5; bag handles, 4; snow pushes, 42; magazine racks, 2; toys, 97; trellises, 3; bookcases, 6; dirt and fire pails, 43; flower stands, 26; book ends, 10; swing chairs, 2; play pen, 1; end tables, 23; stools, 108; flower tubs, 5; hot boards, 84; ring toss, 1; rocking

horse, 1; score board, 1; clothes racks, 5; numbers, 61; fireplace, 1; bureaus, 17; reed baskets, 10; brushes, 18; flower sticks, 24; step ladders, 5; umbrella stand, 2; cabinets, 20; broom machine, 1; broom rack, 1; lawn chairs, 10; broom handles, 19; benches, 16; tooth brush racks, 7; reindeer set, 1; mirrors, 3; waste baskets, 24; flower boxes, 103; Christmas Tree stands, 10; coat hangers, 199; door stops, 4; material boxes, 4; Kiddie Kar, 1; Blocks, 844; Settees, 71; sleds marked, 10; bulletin boards, 7; food racks, 2; commodes, 2; bean bag boards, 3; coir mats, 13. Braided mats, 3; colored roving mats, 8. Cane seating, 82 chairs. Brushes, dairy, 16; scrub, 1,638; flesh, 635; mop, 57; tampicos, 327; radiator, 23; hair, 13 and Hearth, 1.

Canning, in Domestic Science Department, 3,753 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Rhubarb; 330 qts. tomato juice cocktail, 129 5-oz. glasses crab apple jelly and 9 qts. crab apple jelly.

The total value of the articles manufactured in the industrial training department by children of school age during the past year was \$26,480.28.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The day of our out-patient clinic here at Waverley has been changed from Thursday to Wednesday of each week and dealt with 658 patients; new patients, 568 and return visits, 90.

These 658 patients (including 132 examined under Chapter 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded 259 (including 51 with psychosis with mental defect); Dull, 99; Borderline, 90; Basal Norm, 79; Epileptic 11; Psychotic, 25; Question of Future Psychosis, 18; Deferred, 75 and Superior, 2.

The work of the out-patient clinic occupies practically a full day per week of the time of the entire staff, and at least a day and a half per week is occupied in the examination of Chapter 215 cases by one or another member of the staff.

Traveling School Clinic:

The Traveling Clinic was in the field during this past year forty-two school weeks, or approximately two hundred and ten working days. The actual number of days working was one hundred and ninety-three. The causes for this difference are inclement weather and no school, holidays, teachers' conventions and other conferences.

The total number of examinations was 1,210. Incomplete examinations, 36. Average number per day, 6.3. The total for this year is 44 above last year. No additional unit has been in the field.

At the request of the Department of Education, we now include in our regular routine the examination of certain children supervised by the Home Visiting Teachers. These are children whose physical disabilities prevent them from attending public school. If, in addition, they exhibit symptoms of mental retardation, they are brought to our clinic.

In making our schedule for the school year, 1935-1936, last May, we found ourselves faced with a real problem. The requests for the services of our clinic exceeded by seven weeks the number of weeks in this school year. This situation we were obliged to report to the Department of Mental Diseases. As a result, a new allocation of territory was arranged. The following towns and cities were removed from our list and assigned to other clinics: Acushnet, Westport, Dartmouth, Harwich Union (including Eastham, Chatham and Orleans), Barnstable, Provincetown Union (including Truro and Wellfleet), Falmouth, Gloucester, Lowell, Martha's Vineyard (including Edgartown, Gosnold, Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Oak Bluffs) and Nantucket. Our relations in these towns have been most pleasant and we regret the necessity for discontinuing our work in them.

Our own territory now includes Bourne Union (Bourne, Sandwich and Mashpee), Brewster Union (Brewster, Dennis and Yarmouth), Danvers, Fall River, Lynn, Middleton, New Bedford, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown and Worcester.

Worcester furnishes us with the largest number of children for the clinic. We were there twelve weeks during the past school year, and as much time, or more, was requested this year. The superintendent, whose cooperation is most cordial, says that he could use our clinic during the entire school year, did circumstances permit.

In scanning our statistics for this year, we do not find marked differences in totals in the different classifications. Children included in the Dull and Borderline groups are always more or less of a problem to teachers and to themselves. In many cases, it is interesting to note what improvement in school accomplishment follows, under coaching teachers or in adjustment classes. Return to grades, including entrance to junior high school, is the usual result. A certain number prove to be unequal to such a program and complete their education in special classes.

Nineteen cities and towns were visited, as follows: Barnstable, 25 pupils examined; Bourne, 11; Danvers, 10; Dennis, 28; Fall River, 147; Falmouth, 40; Gloucester, 34; Lynn, 63; Mashpee, 7; Middleton, 22; New Bedford, 69; Revere, 127; Salem, 37; Sandwich, 10; Somerset, 23; Swansea, 14; Waltham, 142; Watertown, 57 and Worcester, 344.

The total number of examinations was 1,210; first examinations, 983; second examinations, 210 and third examinations, 17; incomplete examinations totaled 36.

The diagnoses of these cases were as follows: Basal Norm, 69; Dull, 127; Borderline, 279; Deferred, 361 and Feeble-minded, 374.

The following mental conditions, other than retardation, and physical disabilities were noted: anemia, 3; brain damage, 10; cardiac complications, 7; cervical glands enlarged, 9; chorea, 2; defective delinquent, 5; potential delinquent, 20; sex delinquent, 4; defective hearing, 531; endocrine imbalance, 18; epilepsy, 16; defective eyes, 217; Mongoloid imbecile, 2; neurological clinic needed, 2; orthopedic clinic needed, 4; poliomyelitis, after effects, 3; posture training needed, 139; psychoneurosis, 1; psychopathic personality, 3; psychoses, undiagnosed, 6; spastic paralyses, 8; congenital syphilis, 6; defective teeth, 573; tonsils needing care, 201; marked deviations in height, 153; marked deviations in weight, 231.

The recommendations of an educational nature were: special class, 736; ungraded or coaching class, 315; continue in grade, 78; exclude from attendance, 29; institution needed now, 52, institution needed later, 60; child guidance clinic, 4; speech training, 186; training for reading disability, 11.

We note that the number recommended for institution care, now or later, is the same as last year, barring one point. But, for a goodly number of children, in the moron group, we should like to recommend the institution care and training. With their ability and such training, they would be more useful and successful in the community. School authorities and a number of parents regret that our schools for this training are overcrowded.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last fourteen years shows that the number examined not feeble-minded has increased in percentage each year until the figures for 1935 show 69% of the patients in the public school clinics that are not feeble-minded, as compared to 18.7% in 1922, indicating that many school problems other than mental defect are involved in retardation in school accomplishments.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 23 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Webber College, Northeastern University, Perry Kindergarten School, Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, Symmes Hospital, Norfolk District Medical Society, Massachusetts School of Art, Simmons College (Public Health Nursing Class), Newton Hospital, Mary Brooks School, Boston University Psychology Class, Boston Teachers College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, Framingham State Teachers College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Boston Floating Hospital student nurses, Tufts College, and Boston University School of Medicine. There were also fourteen lectures given in a course of the Harvard Graduate School of Education during last spring.

Official Visitors:

Ten states and five foreign countries. During the past year, we have had visitors from Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and from the following foreign countries, England, West China, France, Phillippine Islands and Canada (Ontario and Quebec).

Amusements and Entertainments:

Amusements and entertainments form a very definite part of the care of the feeble-minded and our program means that there is something in the way of

entertainment or amusement practically every day. This includes, according to the season of the year, all out-door athletic activities, base-ball, hockey, tennis, all competitive games that can be played in the gymnasium, moving pictures, dances, band and orchestra performances, gymnastic demonstrations and dramatics, evenings for community singing. With the educational department or for amusements and entertainments, our gymnasium is occupied practically twelve hours a day and there is hardly ever an evening that some form of entertainment is not provided for all or for individual groups. We have had in addition to the usual weekly moving pictures a vaudeville entertainment by the E.R.A. Players at least twice a month both at the Colony and the parent institution at Waverley.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$81,566.05. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds, asparagus, 8,784; string beans, 58,305. dry beans, 11,500; shell beans, 4,593; beets, 124,465; beet greens, 1,968; broccoli, 1,102; cabbage, 168,455; cantaloupes, 1,044; carrots, 294,264; cauliflower, 9,072; celery, 23,568; Swiss chard, 48,746; corn, 53,254; cucumbers, 35,346; egg plant, 846; lettuce, 25,663; onions, 87,406; okra, 50; parsnips, 57,296; green peas, 2,579; peppers, 1,463.5; pumpkins, 1,528; radish, 9,225; rhubarb, 19,860; spinach, 43,861; summer squash, 16,639; winter squash, 135,352; tomatoes, 122,030; turnips, 145,413; turnip greens, 215; watermelons, 80; vegetable tops, 77,016; corn stover, 45,790; potatoes, 403,512; apples, No. 1, 40,900; apples, No. 2, 22,338; crab apples, 4,995; cherries, 262.75; grapes, 2,669; plums, 96; pears, 857; blackberries, 788.4; strawberries, 7,373.75; raspberries, 2,460; milk, 805,341.5; beef, 7,109; veal, 279.5; hides, 837; pork, 19,694.5; ensilage, 170,000; hay, 596,688; meadow hay, 6,800; mangels, 16,000; wood, 668 cords; ice, 336 tons and lumber, 78,000 feet.

In regard to our herds, we continue our policy of maintaining tuberculosis and agglutination test free herds both at the Colony and at Waverley. As far as known at the time of this report, there are no tubercular and no positive agglutination cases in any of our herds.

The total poundage of farm products for table use, including milk and meats, is 2,832,748.9 lbs. or 1,416.37 tons.

The total poundage of farm products for animal consumption is 912,294 lbs. or 456.14 tons.

The total amount of potatoes grown equalled 6,725.2 bushels.

Canning:

There were 12,813.75 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use.

Construction:

I have spoken in the beginning of this report of the program for construction in general on the basis of two-thousand bed capacity, and that explanation will serve to answer questions that may arise in regard to the special appropriation requests that are included in the following list submitted as of 1935 for action by the General Court in 1936.

1. Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities, installation of generating plant for the manufacture of electricity, and should also include hot water extension, steam lines and tunnel construction.
2. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
3. Laundry equipment at Templeton Colony.
4. Steam Line from power house to dairy and dairy to piggery.
5. Resurfacing and extension of roads and construction of concrete areas.
6. Equipment for Howe Hall basement.
7. Hospital facilities for male patients, male employees, female patients and female employees, to accommodate a total of 50, with equipment for same and laboratory facilities.
8. Gallery space for gymnasium.
9. Administration Building with equipment.
10. Infirmary building for younger female children, to accommodate 100, with equipment for same.
11. Two buildings for young girls, with equipment, to accommodate 100 in each building.
12. Building for young boys to accommodate 100, with equipment.

13. Telephone extension.
14. Root cellar at Waverley.
15. Building for the Propagation of Agricultural and Horticultural Plants, with equipment.
16. Two cottages for officer employees, with equipment and garage for each.
17. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.
18. Re-allocation and new construction for buildings for farm purposes and dormitory accommodations for Colony type inmates.
19. Additional wings to present Industrial Building.
20. On basis of additional employees for forty-eight hour week, additional kitchen, dining-room facilities and dormitories will be necessary.
21. Sprinkler system throughout the institution.
22. Three double garages and one single garage.

There has been completed in the last year through Public Works Administration funds, tunnel on the West Side known as Project M-41, Docket 4891; tunnel on the East Side and Infirmary Building, known as Project M-25, Docket 3076; and sewer, Project M-52, Docket 3380.

Bids have been opened for the construction as a Public Works Administration Project of an administration building, and contractor for construction of this building has been selected, but at the time of this report contract has not actually been awarded.

Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals (Total cost, \$35,713.34).

The following construction has been done under maintenance appropriation, designated as Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals, under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer.

Repaired coal conveyor at power house.

Bradley fountain and 3 hoppers and Leonard mixing valve installed, in new wash room at Girls' Home.

Repaired steam leak on Unit Heater at Laundry.

New lighting fixtures in East Nurses' Home, North Nurses' Home and West Nurses' Home and part of Administration Building.

Replaced 1,500 feet of wire in Howe Hall.

Covered receiving tank at power house with asbestos.

Installed water main through Men's Home Basement.

Disconnected and removed knitting machines from Girls' Manual Training Building.

Installed new milking machine and installed new piping at cow barn.

Installed new piping in tunnel between power house and farm house.

Repacked expansion joint in line to Service Building.

General painting on outside and inside of all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary.

Tile wall storeroom built in west basement of Infirmary.

Repaired stone foundation of water tank.

Slates, gutters, flashings, pitch, gravel and tin on the following buildings: Service Bldg., Administration Building, Howe Hall, Girls' Home, Infirmary, Power House, Ward 22, East Building, West Building, North West Building, North North West Building, Storehouse, Trapelo Cottage, Tarbell Hall, Farm House, Seguin Hall and Wheatley Hall.

Fire Hydrants painted throughout the grounds.

Sewers completed from Farmer's and Engineer's Cottages to the main line.

Reconstruction of roof of laundry completed.

Street lighting completed from power plant to West Side.

Concrete roadway and area from Administration Building to Storehouse.

Fire exit and ramp from industrial room at West Building nearly completed.

Concrete base for air compressor at laundry.

At Templeton Colony:

Six acres of meadow cleared.

Six acres of upland cleared.

Sewer bed at Brook House.

Sewer bed at Narragansett.

- Well to supply water for Eliot Cow Barn.
- Four hundred feet 12" cement drainage tile manufactured and laid for meadow drainage.
- Lumber shed repaired at Farm House, 50 ft. by 22 ft.
- New washer installed at laundry.
- Pump and tank installed at Bungalow, Farm House, for water supply.
- Pump and tank installed and 400 feet of new water pipe laid for water supply at Eliot Colony.
- Resurfaced 1,040 square yards of road.
- Straightened 500 feet of brook on Brook House meadow, with 1,600 square yards of material moved in the construction.
- Renovation of plumbing at Eliot and Farm House.

Financial Statement:

The current expenditures for the year amount to \$631,583.58 for maintenance of the institution, and \$303,350.93 on account of Public Works Administration Projects and special appropriations. The average number of patients was 1,812.56, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$6.70, an increase over 1934 of 90 cents or a little over 15%.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us, and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM A. GREENE,

Superintendent.

VALUATION	
November 30, 1935	
REAL ESTATE	
Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$149,694.00
Buildings and Betterments	2,346,753.58
	<hr/>
	\$2,496,447.58
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$5,811.83
Food	21,188.90
Clothing and materials	27,291.61
Furnishings and household supplies	227,237.51
Medical and general care	24,786.50
Heat and other plant operation	19,673.98
Farm	59,728.01
Garage and grounds	7,671.82
Repairs	15,180.69
	<hr/>
	\$408,570.85
SUMMARY	
Real estate	\$2,496,447.58
Personal property	408,570.85
	<hr/>
	\$2,905,018.43

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS	
Board of Patients	\$16,287.69
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	196.00
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$170.42
Food	1,126.80
Clothing and materials	15.82
Medical and general care	25.60
Repairs ordinary	181.31
Farm: Calves, \$156.43; hides, \$26.50; empties, \$12.05	194.98
	<hr/>
Total Sales	\$1,714.93
Miscellaneous:	
Rents	722.50
	<hr/>
Total Earnings for the year	\$18,921.12
Total Cash receipts reverting and transferred to the State Treasurer	18,921.12

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$12,913.01
Appropriation, current year	657,350.00
Total	\$670,263.01
Expenditures as follows:	
Personal services	\$328,829.87
Food	98,542.86
Medical and general care	9,120.97
Religious instruction	2,680.00
Farm	31,831.05
Heat and other plant operation	73,573.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	6,654.96
Garage and grounds: garage, \$2,676.12; grounds, \$1,466.50	4,142.62
Clothing and materials	17,990.89
Furnishings and household supplies	22,504.02
Repairs ordinary	11,082.25
Repairs and renewals	24,631.09
Total Maintenance Expenditures	\$631,583.58
Balance of Maintenance Appropriation, Nov. 30, 1935	\$38,679.43
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance December 1, 1934, brought forward	\$315,256.22
Appropriations for current year	230,300.00
Total	\$545,556.22
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$303,350.93
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	303,350.93
Balance November 30, 1935, carried to next year	\$242,205.29

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during fiscal Year	Total Expended to date	Balance at end of Year
Infirmiry building	M-25; Docket 3076	\$300,000.00	\$217,043.16	\$242,735.61	\$57,264.39
Hot water system	M-41; Docket 4891	105,500.00	56,942.87	104,356.88	1,143.12
Trunk sewer	M-52; Docket 3380	42,000.00	28,782.35	28,919.67	13,080.33
Administration building	M-104; Docket 1146	138,700.00	159.83	159.83	138,540.17
Boiler house improvements	Chap. 249-1935	21,000.00	405.87	405.87	20,594.13
Renovating and furnishing cottage	Chap. 249-1935	10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00
Recreational equipment	Chap. 249-1935	1,600.00	16.85	16.85	1,583.15

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,812.56.

Total cost of maintenance, \$631,583.58.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year), \$6.70.

Total receipts for the year, \$18,921.12.

Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$.20.

Total net cost of maintenance for year, \$612,662.46.

Net weekly per capita, \$6.50.

Respectfully submitted,
EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1935
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
November 30, 1934-1935

	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
Cash on hand	\$1,670.62	\$763.24	—	\$907.38
Deposits in savings banks	15,000.00	19,000.00	\$4,000.00	—
Securities at par	74,200.00	74,200.00	—	—
Real estate	2,700.00	2,700.00	—	—
	<u>\$93,570.62</u>	<u>\$96,663.24</u>	<u>\$3,092.62</u>	<u>—</u>
Income from invested funds	\$3,535.67	\$3,537.25	\$1.58	—
Premium on coupon	1.08	—	—	\$1.08
	<u>\$3,536.75</u>	<u>\$3,537.25</u>	<u>\$.50</u>	<u>—</u>
Services of Auditor	\$25.00	\$25.00	—	—
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00	11.00	—	—
Personal services	453.54	400.26	—	\$53.28
Miscellaneous expenses	18.02	8.37	—	9.65
Federal revenue tax	.06	—	—	.06
	<u>\$507.62</u>	<u>\$444.63</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$62.99</u>

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN,
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER
30, 1935

Cash Statement	
Balance on hand December 1, 1934	\$1,670.62
Receipts	
Income from invested funds.	3,537.25
	<hr/>
	\$5,207.87
Payments	
Auditor	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00
Personal services	400.26
Miscellaneous expenses	8.37
Transferred to savings banks	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,444.63
Balance on November 30, 1935	763.24
	<hr/>
	\$5,207.87

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
November 30, 1935

Securities				Bonds	Par Value	Cost
5	\$1,000	5	%	Alabama Power Company	1951 \$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000	5	%	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965 2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000	5	%	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956 5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000	5	%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1960 2,000.00	1,733.75
2	1,000	5	%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1955 2,000.00	1,812.80
2	1,000	4	%	Boston and Maine Railroad	1942 2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000	5	%	Boston and Maine Railroad	1967 5,000.00	4,834.25
4	1,000	4	%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1949 4,000.00	3,854.80
3	1,000	4	%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1958 3,000.00	2,859.90
2	1,000	4	%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987 2,000.00	1,880.00
6	1,000	4	%	Illinois Central Railroad	1957 6,000.00	5,640.00
5	1,000	5	%	International Securities Corporation	1947 5,000.00	4,625.00
5	1,000	5 1/2	%	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation	1945 5,000.00	5,125.00
3	1,000	5 1/2	%	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.	1937 3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000	4	%	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931 5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000	4 1/2	%	Northern States Power Company	1961 5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000	4 1/2	%	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981 3,000.00	2,760.00
4	1,000	4	%	Union Pacific Railway Company	1947 4,000.00	3,880.00
5	1,000	5	%	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co.	1944 5,000.00	5,100.00
12	100			Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock 1,200.00	3,600.00
					<hr/>	
					\$74,200.00	\$70,560.50
Savings Bank Deposits:						
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank					\$4,000.00	
Franklin Savings Bank					4,000.00	
Home Savings Bank					3,000.00	
Provident Institution for Savings					4,000.00	
Suffolk Savings Bank					4,000.00	
					<hr/>	\$19,000.00
Real Estate						
Cowich	Land in Templeton				\$350.00	
Dyer	Land in Templeton				800.00	
Norcross	Land in Templeton				1,250.00	
Thompson	Land in Templeton				300.00	
					<hr/>	2,700.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company						763.24
						<hr/>
						\$93,023.74

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN BOWEN, Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1935.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway

Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and the interest of \$40 due November 30, 1935, on \$2,000 in bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended:

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1935

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1934:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$1,670.62
Deposits in savings banks	15,000.00
Investments, securities at par	74,200.00
	<hr/> \$90,870.62

Income:

Regular interest on investments	3,537.25
Increase in savings bank deposits	4,000.00
	<hr/> \$98,407.87

General expenditures	\$444.63
Transferred to savings banks	4,000.00

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1935:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$763.24
Deposits in savings banks	19,000.00
Investments, securities at par	74,200.00
	<hr/> 93,963.24
	<hr/> \$98,407.87

Assets

Cash	\$763.24
Deposits in savings banks	19,000.00
Securities at cost	70,560.50
Real estate	2,700.00
	<hr/> \$93,023.74

Liabilities

Bond liquidation account	\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account	92,458.74
	<hr/> \$93,023.74

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,

Auditor.

December 9, 1935.

December 9, 1935.

Middlesex, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK J. SULLIVAN,

Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PRESCRIBED
BY MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. General Information
(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1935)

1. Date of opening as an institution for mental defectives, 1847	
2. Type of institution: State.	
3. Institution plant:	
Value of institution property:	
Real estate, including buildings	\$2,346,753.58
Personal property.	408,570.85
Total acreage of main institution property	149,694.00
Total	\$2,905,018.43
Owned, 2,051.69	
Colonies: Owned, number one total acreage, 1,848.4.	
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 623.98.	
4. Officers and employees:	

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendent	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendent	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians	4	4	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects	10	16	26	—	—	—
Social workers	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stewards	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons	—	20	20	—	—	—
Attendants	65	184	249	2	2	4
All others	49	63	112	—	2	2
Total officers and employees	132	302	434	2	4	6

5. Census of Patient Population at end of year:
In Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mental defectives (not epileptic)	974	734	1,708	15	11	26
Mental Defectives (epileptics)	33	30	63	1	1	2
Not Mental Defective	16	24	40	—	—	—
Total	1,023	788	1,811	16	12	28

Enrolled but Absent from Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole	29	48	77	—	—	—
On visit	29	15	44	—	—	—
On escape (not paroled)	8	—	8	—	—	—
Total	66	63	129	—	—	—
Grand Total	1,089	851	1,940	16	12	28

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year

	M.	F.	T.
	1,032	780	1,812

TABLE 2. *Movement of Patient Population for the Year Ended September 30, 1935*
(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1934 to September 30, 1935).

	TOTAL		REGULAR COURT COMMITMENT		VOLUNTARY		OBSERVATION	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1934	1,119	843	1,962	566	490	1,056	553	353
Admissions during year:								
First admissions	62	56	118	31	30	61	31	25
Readmissions	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	2
Total admissions	66	59	125	34	31	65	32	27
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	2
Total received during year	68	64	132	35	34	69	33	29
Total on books during year	1,187	907	2,094	601	524	1,125	586	382
Discharged from books during year:								
Capable of self-support	19	6	25	14	5	19	5	—
Capable of partial self-support	25	4	29	17	4	21	8	—
Incapable of productive work	27	18	45	18	14	32	9	4
Total discharged to community	71	28	99	49	23	72	22	4
Transferred to other institutions for mental defectives	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	2
Died during year	10	12	22	5	8	13	5	4
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	82	44	126	55	33	88	27	10
Patients remaining on books of institution at end of year:								
In institution	1,039	800	1,839	501	438	939	538	362
On parole or otherwise absent	66	63	129	45	53	98	21	10
Total	1,105	863	1,968	546	491	1,037	559	372

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of patients:			
On books during year	1,122	855	1,977
Actually in institution during year	1,036	776	1,812
On parole	28	48	76
On visit	51	31	82
On escape	7	—	7
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1935:			
State	991	755	1,746
Reimbursing	48	45	93
Number of patients not mentally defective actually in institution September 30, 1935:			
Insane	—	—	—
Epileptic	—	—	—
Others	16	24	40
Patients placed on parole during year	23	35	58
Patients returned from parole during year	11	27	38

TABLE 3. *Clinical Classification of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	15	7	22	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	7	20	1	—	1
Mongolism	3	7	10	1	3	4	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	—	7	7	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
Post-infectional	5	1	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	1
Post-traumatic — natal	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — post-natal	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
With other organic nervous disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	25	20	45	—	—	—	6	3	9	18	13	31	1	4	5
Other forms	3	4	7	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	5	—	—	—
Psychotic*	3	2	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

*Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

TABLE 4. *Clinical Classification of Readmissions, 1935, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mongolism	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — natal	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions, 1935*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States ¹	61	55	116	27	39	26	25	31	22
Canada ²	—	—	—	9	6	5	9	5	4
England	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Finland	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ireland	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	5
Italy	1	1	2	9	7	7	6	6	6
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Russia	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	2	1
Unknown	—	—	—	7	2	2	2	2	—
Total	62	56	118	62	62	46	56	56	40

¹(Persons born in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands should be recorded as born in the U. S.)
²Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions, 1935*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth	61	55	116
Citizens by naturalization	1	1	2
Total	62	56	118

TABLE 7. Age of First Admissions Classified by Mental Status, 1935

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 4 years	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	17	9	26	1	2	3	5	4	9	9	3	12	2	-	2
10 to 14 years	33	13	46	1	4	5	8	1	9	24	8	32	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	11	18	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	12	19	1	1	2
20 to 24 years	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1
25 to 29 years	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
30 to 34 years	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 to 39 years	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
45 to 49 years	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 8. Marital Condition of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

MARITAL CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	62	55	117	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	28	68	3	4	7
Married	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 9. Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

POPULATION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 2,499	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
2,500 to 9,999	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-
10,000 to 24,999	6	11	17	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	5	10	-	1	1
25,000 to 49,999	16	7	23	-	2	2	7	4	11	9	1	10	-	-	-
50,000 to 99,999	5	5	10	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999	10	8	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	7	12	3	-	3
500,000 and over	18	19	37	-	3	3	4	3	7	14	10	24	-	3	3
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 10. Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions, 1935, by Mental Status

ECONOMIC CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent	4	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	1
Marginal	58	52	110	2	7	9	16	16	32	38	25	63	2	4	6
Total	62	56	118	2	7	9	17	16	33	40	29	69	3	4	7

TABLE 11. Discharges 1935, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Discharge

AGE GROUP	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1
10 to 14 years	10	3	13	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	-	5
15 to 19 years	23	7	30	2	-	2	4	-	4	17	6	23	-	1	1
20 to 24 years	25	5	30	-	-	-	2	2	4	20	1	21	3	2	5
25 to 29 years	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	2	1	3
30 to 34 years	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
35 to 39 years	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
40 to 44 years	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 54 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
60 years and over	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	71	28	99	3	1	4	11	4	15	46	19	65	11	4	15

TABLE 12. *Length of Time within Institution during This Admission, First and Readmissions Discharged during, 1935, by Mental Status and Sex*

MENTAL STATUS	FIRST ADMISSIONS						READMISSIONS						TOTAL ADMISSIONS					
	Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	2	1	3	5.50	.04	3.68	1	-	1	23.00	-	23.00	3	1	4	11.33	.04	8.51
Imbecile	10	4	14	10.16	9.39	9.94	1	-	1	.04	-	.04	11	4	15	9.24	9.39	9.28
Moron	45	18	63	7.42	4.87	6.69	1	1	2	.04	.04	.04	46	19	65	7.26	4.61	6.49
Not Mentally Defective	11	4	15	3.33	4.14	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	15	3.33	4.14	3.55
Total	68	27	95	7.25	5.25	6.68	3	1	4	7.69	.04	5.78	71	28	99	7.27	5.06	6.65

TABLE 13. *Clinical Classification of Discharges, 1935, by Capability of Patient on Discharge*

CLINICAL GROUP	Total			Capable of Self-support			Capable of Partial Self-support			Incapable of Productive Work		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	18	10	28	5	3	8	9	2	11	4	5	9
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Post-infectious	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
Post-traumatic — natal	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
With epilepsy — symptomatic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
With epilepsy — idiopathic	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
With endocrine disorder	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
Undifferentiated	26	6	32	11	3	14	7	1	8	8	2	10
Other forms	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	7
Psychotic	16	—	16	3	—	3	3	—	3	10	—	10
Total	71	28	99	19	6	25	25	4	29	27	18	45

TABLE 14. *Deaths, 1935, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Death*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15 to 19 years	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	3	3	6	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	2
25 to 29 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 59 years	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 years and over	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	10	12	22	7	3	10	1	8	9	2	1	3

TABLE 15. Clinical Classification of Patients Dying in the Institution, 1935, by Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total		Familial	Mongolism	With developmental cranial anomalies		With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses		Post-infectious	Post-traumatic natal	With epilepsy-idiopathic	With other organic nervous disease	Undifferentiated	Other forms	Psychotic										
	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>																									
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis of other organs	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purulent infection septicemia (non-puerperal)	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Cancer and Other Tumors</i>																									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System:</i>																									
Other diseases of the heart	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>																									
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	2	4	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
Lobar pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System:</i>																									
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peritonitis, cause not specified	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Disease of the Genito-Urinary System:</i>																									
Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (puerperal diseases excepted)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
<i>Violent and Accidental Deaths:</i>																									
Suicide	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other external causes	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	10	12	22	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	1

TABLE 16. *Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1935*

	MENTAL STATUS			Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	148	112	260	14.93	16.14	15.45			
Imbecile	471	352	823	16.79	13.67	15.45			
Moron	404	312	716	8.92	9.53	9.19			
Not Mentally Defective	16	24	40	8.99	11.08	10.25			
Total	1,039	800	1,839	12.38	11.31	11.91			

TABLE 17. *Clinical Classification of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1935, by Mental Status and Sex*

CLINICAL GROUPS	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	169	163	332	4	7	11	51	47	98	111	106	217	3	3	6
Mongolism	38	49	87	7	8	15	31	40	71	—	1	1	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	31	22	53	5	9	14	21	9	30	5	4	9	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	46	57	103	14	15	29	19	29	48	13	13	26	—	—	—
Post-infectious	68	55	123	8	10	18	31	25	56	28	18	46	1	2	3
Post-traumatic — natal	42	23	65	16	6	22	14	14	28	10	3	13	2	—	2
Post-traumatic — post-natal	3	8	11	—	—	—	1	7	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
With epilepsy — symptomatic	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	23	32	55	11	18	29	8	11	19	4	3	7	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	20	22	42	4	5	9	11	12	23	5	5	10	—	—	—
With familial amaurosis	6	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
With other organic nervous disease	2	4	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	454	225	679	59	10	69	214	98	312	174	103	277	7	14	21
Other forms	113	127	240	16	23	39	55	56	111	42	46	88	—	2	2
Psychotic ¹	22	12	34	3	—	3	10	3	13	6	6	12	3	3	6
Total	1,039	800	1,839	148	112	260	471	352	823	404	312	716	16	24	40

¹Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychoses.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

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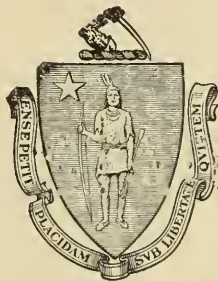
WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1936

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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 Vincent J. Kelley, M.D., Boston
 Atherton Loring, Jr., Boston
 Mrs. Anne B. Loring, Boston
 Lawrence K. Lunt, M.D., Concord
 Mrs. Lawrence K. Lunt, Concord
 Roland C. Mackenzie, M.D., Lincoln
 Andrew Marshall, Jamaica Plain
 Frederick Goddard May, Groton
 Charles F. McKhann, M.D., Boston
 George von L. Myer, Hamilton
 Mrs. Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield
 Dwight O'Hara, M.D., Boston
 Richard C. Osborne, Fall River
 Mrs. Mabel Osgood, Rockland
 Rev. Charles E. Park, Boston
 Hon. Herbert Parker, So. Lancaster
 Mrs. Anna M. Peabody, Yonkers, N.Y.
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Boston

Roger Pierce, Milton
 William E. Preble, M.D., Boston
 Mrs. Henry Richards, Gardiner, Maine
 Carleton R. Richmond, Milton
 Ralph S. Richmond, Readville
 Oscar B. Roberts, M.D., Baldwinville
 Mrs. Ruth G. Sessions, Northampton
 Henry L. Shattuck, Boston
 Mrs. Helen L. Shaw, Brookline
 Robert L. Shewell, Milton
 Warren R. Sisson, M.D., Brookline
 Richard M. Smith, M.D., Boston
 Rev. Russell H. Stafford, Brookline
 Frank H. Stewart, Newton Centre
 Mrs. Helen C. Taylor, Newton Centre
 Mrs. Douglass A. Thom, Milton
 Kenneth J. Tillotson, M.D., Cambridge
 George W. Vaillant, Boston
 Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg
 Mrs. Harriet P. Ware, Fitchburg
 Miss Mary Lee Ware, Boston
 Miss Rachael Warner, Ipswich
 Roger S. Warner, Ipswich
 Rev. Francis E. Webster, Boston
 Hon. Wellington Wells, Boston
 Mrs. John R. Wheatley, N. Abington
 Mrs. Nellie J. Wheatley, N. Abington
 Charles Wiggins, 2nd, Dedham
 Alfred Withington, M.D., Pittsfield
 Paul R. Withington, M. D., Milton
 Mrs. Daphne B. Withington, Milton
 Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham
 Hon. B. Loring Young, Weston

TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year ending November 30, 1936.

There are now enrolled in the School 2,046 patients. The exact number in residence, however, on November 30, 1936, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,907 of whom 1,604 were at Waverley and 303 at Templeton Colony. The comparable figures of a year ago were 2,003, 1,884, 1,568 and 316; showing increases of 43, 23, and 36 in the first three groupings and a loss of 13 in the last.

Details of the enrollment are shown in the Superintendent's report submitted herewith. Last year the overcrowding was estimated at 4%. This was not based on official bed capacity which showed an overcrowding of about 20%. In anticipation of the opening of the new dormitory new cases were admitted during the year increasing the overcrowding still further. On October 20, 1936, cases were first moved to the new dormitory. There are now 166 cases in the new Wallace Building, and the bed capacity of the School is now rated at 1,538 beds, and as the number in the School on November 30, 1936, was 1,907 the overcrowding remains about 24%.

Mr. Frank I. Dorr, who was appointed a trustee by the Governor, died in December, 1935, and Mrs. Margaret H. Fernald of Marlborough was appointed to succeed him.

With the exception of Mr. Dorr there have been no deaths among the members of the Corporation.

The resignations of Professor and Mrs. T. N. Carver, who are now resident in California, have been received.

At the last meeting of the Corporation the following persons were elected:
 Mrs. Margaret H. Fernald of Marlborough, a member of the Board of Trustees;
 Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Loring, Jr., Boston,
 Mrs. Lawrence K. Lunt, Concord,
 Mrs. John R. Wheatley, North Abington;

And the following physicians who have served on the Consulting Board of the Institution —

Dr. Conrad Bell, Waltham	Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, Lincoln
Dr. A. Leo Brett, Boston	Dr. Dwight O'Hara, Boston
Dr. Richard Collins, Sr., Waltham	Dr. William E. Preble, Boston
Dr. Hugh F. Hare, Waban	Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, Baldwinville
Dr. Vincent J. Kelley, Boston.	

With great regret the resignation of Dr. Edith E. Woodill, Senior Physician, has been accepted. Dr. Woodill retires after many years of most valuable and faithful service, because of sickness.

During the coming year the new administration building should be occupied. Furniture is being installed.

Other details of the activities and development of the School are presented in the report of the Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.,	REV. RUSSELL H. STAFFORD
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS	MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR
STEPHEN BOWEN	CHARLES E. WARE
THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.,	ROGER S. WARNER
MRS. MARGARET H. FERNALD	PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.
MOSES H. GULESIAN	DONALD GREGG, M.D., <i>Secretary</i>

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-ninth annual report of the institution for the year ending November 30, 1936, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1935	1,125	878	2,003
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1935	1,060	824	1,884
Admissions during the year	100	33	133
Voluntary Commitments	63	17	80
Custodial Commitments	37	16	53
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,225	911	2,136
Discharged during the year	61	13	74
Deaths	7	9	16
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1936	1,157	889	2,046
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1936	1,096	811	1,907
At Waverley	793	811	1,604
At Templeton Colony	303	—	303
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1935	1,032.30	780.26	1,812.56
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1936	1,041.94	801.68	1,843.62
Applications for admission during the year	—	—	291

Admissions:

133 patients admitted (100 male and 33 female).
 9 with an intelligence quotient less than 20.
 40 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.
 84 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

Discharges:

- 74 patients discharged (61 male and 13 female).
- 1 discharged outright.
- 11 discharged outright to relatives.
- 8 discharged from escape.
- 24 discharged from visit.
- 1 discharged from observation commitment (deported from New Hampshire and father did not wish to have patient here).
- 2 died while at home on visit.
- 4 died while under medical treatment away from school.
- 3 committed to mental hospitals.
- 3 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 3 re-admitted from escape and discharged outright.
- 4 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 7 discharged from parole.
- 2 deported, one to New York and one to New Hampshire.
- 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.

Deaths:

- 16, 7 male and 9 female. Six autopsies.
- 4 Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 2 Bronchial pneumonia.
- 1 Lobar pneumonia.
- 1 Carcinoma pylorus duodenum.
- 1 Metastases from carcinoma of uterus to ovaries and hydronephroses.
- 1 Open foramen ovale-pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1 Valvular insufficiency and chronic endocarditis.
- 1 Facial erysipelas, cretinism, fracture of skull, accidental.
- 1 Perforated gastric ulcer-peritonitis.
- 1 Ruptured gastric ulcer-chronic progressive vascular nephritis.
- 1 Pulmonary gangrene-acute pericarditis.
- 1 Status epilepticus.

In 1935, our average resident population was 1,812.56 and in 1936, it is 1,843.62.

The admissions totaled 133 but the total discharges were 74 as compared to 102 for last year, and the deaths this year were 16 as compared with 24 for last year. This makes our mortality rate 87/100 of 1% or 8.7 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the community at large which is 11.6 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, which makes our death rate considerably less than the death rate in the community. We have had no sudden deaths, therefore no cases for the medical examiner. We have had six autopsies, which is 37.5% of the deaths. Five of the deaths were due to tubercular conditions, or 31% of the deaths.

Our population has increased slightly over last year but this may be attributable to less discharges and fewer deaths rather than to any increase in capacity, although the Wallace Building was completed and it was anticipated that our capacity would average at least 1,900. This was not accomplished because the furnishings were not made available for use in this building and the occupation of this building could not take place until the latter part of this fiscal year. This new building was actually opened and occupied by patients on October 20, 1936. According to figures issued by the Statistical Department of the Department of Mental Diseases our official capacity is 1,538 and when we note that our actual average resident population is 1,843, this indicates an over-crowding in this institution of 305 patients, or about 20%.

In the process of construction on the basis of a program for a two-thousand bed institution at Waverley, there exists more accommodations in the institution as a whole for boys than there is for girls. This does not mean that there is a greater demand for boys but in the program for construction more provision has been made up to the present time in the program of construction for boys than girls. With the program of construction continued, there will be about equal accommodations for both sexes. There still remains on the program for construction to be provided by Special Appropriations, one more infirmary for women, two buildings for girls and one building for boys. The demand for further extension of the institution's

capacity is shown quite clearly in the long list of applications on file for admission and from the Statistical Department of the Department of Mental Diseases, we learn that the total on the waiting list for this institution was 2,185 on October 31, 1936. I think it is quite obvious from these figures alone that there is need for another institution in the Commonwealth for the care of the feeble-minded.

Health:

Under the subject of health, we have to report 83 reportable or contagious diseases during the past year, which include 5 cases of mumps, 1 pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 erysipelas, 1 German measles, 27 whooping cough, 11 lobar pneumonia, and 37 measles, all reported to the local Board of Health.

The institution has had no cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid or small-pox. We have had no diphtheria since 1929 when complete immunization for diphtheria was done. We have had no scarlet fever cases since 1931, when we began the complete immunization program for this disease. We are confident that the occurrence of these types of contagious diseases is in a great measure prevented by the systematic method of immunization which is carried out as thoroughly and effectively as it is possible for us to do it.

Consulting Staff:

The consulting staff which was augmented last year by the Board of Trustees has been a very desirable addition to our medical service. It has been a great relief to our medical staff to be able to consult and provide treatment for our surgical orthopedic, obscure internal or X-ray cases and be able to provide regularly for operative cases of ear, nose and throat. We appreciate and feel that we have very satisfactory facilities for our surgical cases with our arrangement for the care of such conditions at the Metropolitan State Hospital and the Gardner State Hospital for our Colony but we do seriously need added facilities for the care of our post-operative and acutely ill patients here at the parent institution. We have in our Special Appropriation Requests asked for this provision by means of alteration of the present so-called Recreation Building to accommodate hospital cases.

We deeply regret the necessity for resignation from our staff of Dr. Edith E. Woodill, who has had continuous service at the institution since August 23, 1907. Her resignation and retirement is necessitated by serious illness.

There has been added to the staff, Dr. Lawrence P. Bowser, as assistant physician on October 26, 1936. This appointment was approved by the Board of Trustees at the October meeting.

The demands on the service of the staff are excessive even with the addition of one physician and I requested of the Personnel Division of the Commission of Administration and Finance that addition of two more physicians be approved. At the present time, each physician has to care for an average of 307 patients. This figure is arrived at from the fact that one of our staff is wholly employed in the community attending to the work of the public school clinics. Our regular out-patient clinics and Court examinations of Juvenile Delinquents occupy the whole staff one day a week and in addition at least another day and a half by one of the physicians of the staff.

While we do not carry on a regular training course for nurses, we do carry on a training course for attendants. The curriculum for this is rather carefully selected and provided through the training in practical nursing as well as special attention given to the care of the feeble-minded. These courses are conducted twice annually.

Religious Services:

Religious services have been conducted regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Hebrew services are held on Saturdays. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James J. Fitzgibbons at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by the local clergymen at Baldwinville. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Clarence G. Strippy, Rev. Henry M. Lawrence, D.D.,

Rev. A. William Loos, Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, Rev. Francis E. Webster, and Rev. Carol O. Morong, all of Waltham. The services at Templeton Colony have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Fred M. Estes, Rev. A. A. Bronsdon and Rev. Joseph D. Prigmore, D.D., all of Baldwinville.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony regularly by Mr. Abraham Alpert of Boston.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

Research:

It is anticipated and hoped that we may have assigned one of the physicians on the staff to do research work as a full time occupation. We have augmented to a degree with personnel and equipment our laboratory. The social service, psychological and medical departments have been carrying on researches and preparation of papers for publication that are in process of completion. This phase of the institutional activities is not neglected and is carried on as best it can with the facilities available but I am very anxious that more provision be made for this particular type of work. I think that there is nowhere in the world an accumulation of material, records, facts and types of cases to furnish material for such work as there is to be found here. Progress is apparently being made in the accumulation of Corporation Funds to further the interest of this department of the institution and I hope that this work may be augmented by the use of the interest of such funds some time in the near future.

The etiological factors of mental defect are of very deep interest, eugenic studies and the problem of psychoses, and these alone would constitute a program that would fill the entire time of such a department. The relationship between the so-called psychoses and mental deficiency is so apparent and becoming so much more and more obvious that it is most important that we give particular attention to the mental symptomatology in aberrant children and our out-patient clinic alone furnishes an abundance of material for this study. I have been very much interested in this personally and we have now an accumulation of 1,000 records of cases who have been in the institution and another 1,000 cases that we have followed-up from out-patient observation and as superintendent, I am making a complete study of these cases at present.

Social Service Department:

During the past year, the Social Service Department has continued to use three full time social workers. The total number of cases handled was 828. These cases consisted of 120 patients paroled and under supervision; 71 patients concerning whom investigations were made prior to visit; vacation or discharge; 20 patients concerning whom visits in the community were made for other reasons; 557 histories taken at out patient clinics, and 60 patients and out patients followed up for purpose of research. In addition, 88 persons applied to the School offering employment to boys and girls, and the majority of these applications were investigated. A total of 1,120 visits was made in the community.

Again we report an increase in the number of opportunities for work outside the institution, and an increase in the number of boys and girls given trials. A satisfied employer seems to be our best medium for advertising. The fact that our patients of moron level have been trained as helpers in various kinds of manual work is often circulated amongst neighbors, relatives and friends of such employers. However, all applicants cannot be used, as investigation may prove this person unsuitable to be a supervisor, or his requirements beyond the abilities of our patients. Also his home or neighborhood may not seem favorable for the adjustment of a paroled patient. Another factor to be considered carefully is the type of problem presented by each individual on our list for community placement. It may be necessary to make several investigations of homes, or several placements of a particular patient before an environment is found which seems promising for his adjustment.

A total of 120 patients, 47 males and 73 females, has been under supervision on parole during the year. Because of 7 discharges from parole, 15 returns to the School, and 2 now on escape, the total on parole November 30 was 96, — 31 males and 65 females.

It is interesting to note a steady increase in the number of patients given trials within the past five years. This year 30 patients, 13 males and 17 females, were given their first trials since admission. Not all succeeded in their first placement. During the year 5 boys and 4 girls were tried in more than one environment in an effort to adjust them. Two boys and one girl from this new group quite definitely failed and have been returned to the School.

It is frequently necessary to return a patient from parole temporarily for other reasons than his own failure. For example, several patients were placed in temporary positions for a trial. Others return because employers cannot provide for them during their vacations or on holidays. One boy and two girls met with accidents, two girls needed convalescent care after operations, and one boy and five girls required other medical or nursing care which their employers could not furnish. Continual oversight of the physical condition of the paroled patients is necessary, but this is often accomplished without an over night return to the School. Simple instruction is given in personal hygiene and diet. Eye and dental examinations are arranged. The medical staff is called upon for advice concerning colds, coughs, over or under weight and various minor ailments. In order to provide proper physical care without too much expenditure from their small wages, the patients come to the institution for many such matters.

In reviewing the problems presented by the group of girls on parole for the year the outstanding feature seems to be the cooperation and valuable assistance in supervision which we have received from the majority of our employers. Most of girls paroled are in the upper moron levels, but other factors are frequently more outstanding than mentality. For instance, we endeavored to place a high grade girl with definitely psychotic symptoms, who had failed in several community trials before admission to this institution. She was tried in two homes this year and each employer showed interest and gave real help. The second seems to be proving quite satisfactory and the girl is so happy that she looks like another person.

Another type of problem is the group of girls who were serious sex delinquents before admission. This group includes nearly one-half of those who have been on parole this year. Their employers must be understanding and intelligent as supervisors to be able to deal with them with any degree of success. In the majority of these girls we observe periodic restlessness and dissatisfaction with the life provided for them outside the institution. At such times they chafe under the necessary restrictions in their social activities, complain that others do not treat them fairly, feel resentful toward employer or social worker, and sometimes appear to have abnormal periods of discouragement or depression. Careful handling of such situations with the assistance of a cooperative employer is most necessary. This year we have been fortunate in securing several new homes of the type which appears most suitable for giving the right supervision. Evidently small general hospitals or homes for convalescent or elderly patients are of this type, providing we also find someone who will undertake the supervision we require. At present we are using eight such homes, which employ 23 of our girls altogether. The employer in charge is often a trained nurse, or a person of tact and patience who is accustomed to dealing with all kinds of people. Thus, she has some background and experience which help to give her the qualifications of a good supervisor.

The problems presented by the boys are of an entirely different nature. Poultry or dairy farms continue to offer the best openings for our boys, as homes as well as work are provided. However, not all of our boys are suited to this type of work. We have tried city environments for certain boys but it now seems fairly evident that comparatively few can earn more than a bare existence. The social life and temptations of the urban environment seem greater than they can withstand.

Two boys have been placed quite successfully as houseboys in suburban homes. They are both somewhat effeminate in type, but apparently the employers are able to cope with the situation. Two other boys have been placed as helpers in a small shop of a cabinet maker. One unfortunate experience was that of a parole boy in the city who married without consulting us. As this was not a legal marriage,

our only course of action was his return to the School. Four boys on farms developed wandering tendencies or became dissatisfied with work and wages, and disappeared. Two have been located and returned, and two are still at large. Two other boys became disgruntled over misunderstandings, left their employers and returned voluntarily to the School. Both have been re-adjusted outside. Another boy decided that he preferred the institution work, could not be induced to remain in the community, and is once more happily riding about as a helper on the School truck. Two boys, both capable workers, have proven themselves quite definitely unsuitable for community life. In one, a tendency toward cruelty to animals developed into abnormal activity, so that it would be unsafe to place him again at farm work. The other carried on petty thieving over a fairly long period without detection. This tendency as well as lying, seems to be pathological in type so that further trials cannot be considered.

Six boys and one girl have been discharged from parole. All seem fairly well adjusted, considering mentality, conduct, and environment. These discharges have no relation to length of parole nor mental level.

The research study and follow-up of former patients and out-patients showing psychotic symptoms has been continued. This is the fourth year that this method has been used by which data are recorded in a cumulative card file. At present over one thousand cases in this file are available for study of symptoms and diagnoses.

The Head Social Worker, Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, assisted in plans for a section meeting on mental deficiency which was given a place on the program at the National Conference of Social Work held at Atlantic City. At this meeting she also presented a paper entitled "The Mental Defective and His Leisure."

Psychological Department:

The psychometric work of the department is represented by a total of 1,623 examinations. These are distributed among 132 admission studies (one boy continues so disturbed that it is impossible to follow any psychometric procedure with him), 883 re-examinations and 607 out-patient tests (117 examinations made in accordance with Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931 are included in this last figure).

The re-examination of patients of school age has revealed yearly a small group whose mental ages show what appears to be a premature arrest of mental development. These individuals have been watched over a period of some years and in some cases this halt has proved temporary while in others this point has been the limit of mental development as measured by the Stanford-Binet scale. In general, these cases in which the arrest has been permanent have shown an erratic and inconsistent progress in other fields. In some instances school work and general efficiency have continued to advance beyond the static mental age rating, again proficiency in these fields has lagged behind, but rarely has development proceeded in the orderly though retarded fashion characteristic of the mental defective. This group is small enough in number and sufficiently homogeneous in symptomatology to indicate that the early halt in mental age increase is due to some peculiarity in the individual himself, rather than a scale error. On the other hand, re-examination of patients beyond the age of sixteen so frequently reveals an increase in psychometric rating unaccompanied by equal improvement economically and socially that it seems reasonable to assume that some defect in the scale itself is responsible for the deceptive rise in mental age.

On November 20, 1936, the distribution of population according to psychometric rating showed 14% idiot level, 43% imbecile, and above imbecile level 43%. This indicates that at present 43% of the total enrollment are of better than imbecile grade, an increase of 2% over last year. Some of this increase may be due to the slight and insignificant change in I.Q. which shifts an individual statistically, but at least half of it is a real advance, for through the 133 admissions of the past year there has been a net gain in morons and borderlines admitted, over similar individuals discharged, of 32 cases. From a practical standpoint the admissions cannot be considered as replacing the discharged cases with their greater chronological age and more adequate training, for the definitely trainable young morons come to the institution with so many undesirable behavior patterns that must be eradicated before appropriate training can be effective that some time must elapse

before any positive effect from this increase in the number of high grade patients will be apparent.

The 20 patients in the *Dull* category present a variety of problems. Ten are at present on parole, 4 are in residence at the institution after one or more unsuccessful community placements, 3 are so handicapped physically as to make institutional care unavoidable, 1 has a definite history of encephalitis and 2 are so psychotic in symptomatology that they cannot be considered for extra-mural care.

The composition of the group of 607 out-patients is much the same as that reported in previous years. The boys referred to the clinic continue to be younger and somewhat brighter than the girls and the proportion of cases brought for some reason other than simple mental retardation shows a steady increase. With this increase in the number of erratic and unstable children the inadequacy of a quantitative statement of performance on psychometric tests has become more apparent to those using these techniques, but the general public still insist upon the bald statement of mental age and intelligence quotient as the key to any child's problem.

The 117 juvenile delinquents examined during the past year are a disturbing group less because of their number than because of the type of problem they present. The group as a whole seems a fair cross-section of the population at large — 50% of the I.Q.'s falling between 80 and 100, and so few actually mentally defective that this in itself is not sufficient explanation for anti-social conduct. In most instances these truly feebleminded persons have been the agents for the relatively brighter delinquents in the *Dull* and low Basal Norm categories who are the laggards in school, the inefficient workers in industry and the perpetrators of sometimes bungling but frequently successful crime. Sixty-four of the children examined had no record of previous court offense, but of this number forty-seven have a history of serious and long-continued misconduct before their final arraignment in court. Larceny and truancy are the most common offences but the alarming fact in the consideration of these persons is the universal lack of any feeling of responsibility coupled with the insidious attitude that getting something for nothing is perfectly legitimate as long as one is not apprehended. The little compunction expressed was not for breaking the law but for getting caught. From every point of view this group of delinquents is most disquieting.

Though the department has published no articles during the year, several minor studies have been made.

History prior to admission of the cases admitted to the institution during 1925 was compared with that of patients admitted during 1935 in an attempt to find evidence for the apparent difference in type of individual admitted. This survey showed a statistically significant difference in the amount of serious misconduct in the two groups with many more behavior problems among the recent admissions.

The records of 50 out-patients diagnosed psychotic have been carefully studied and evidence for this diagnosis tabulated in detail. This work will be continued for use in connection with the follow-up work being done by the Social Service department.

A group of some two hundred out-patients returned for re-examination during 1933, 1934, 1935, and the first months of 1936 were analysed to determine what changes had taken place in their psychometric rating and to correlate these changes with psychiatric conditions if possible. Because of the difficulties of classification, the sub-groups are too small to warrant any conclusions at present.

The chronological age and grade placement of children examined for the first time by the Traveling School Clinic during the school year 1935-36 were tabulated for comparison, with the same data for the year immediately preceding the modification of the law concerning the examination of retarded school children. The degree to which school superintendents seem to be making use of their power to refer to the clinic children less than three years retarded in grade or accomplishment is discussed elsewhere.

An experiment was conducted to observe mental control among a group of young adult morons and a comparable number with a psychosis as well as mental defect. In spite of the small size of the experimental group, the findings showed a definite qualitative difference which seems to merit further study.

These problems of secondary importance can easily be answered in a short time but the fundamental questions which confront the psychologist interested in mental

defect remain unanswered. Psychological evidences of senility, extent of transfer of training and adequate understanding of the psychology of the low-grade mental defective offer a wealth of possibilities for long time research.

Educational and Industrial Departments:

The teaching staff consists of one Head Teacher, three Sense Training teachers, one Kindergartner, eight grade teachers (one of whom does part-time testing and remedial work in reading), one Physical Training teacher, one Sports Director for boys, one Domestic Science teacher, one Music teacher one Band teacher (part time), and one teacher who directs dramatics and serves as accompanist in the Music and Physical Training Departments.

At present attending School classes are 492 children, 315 being enrolled in graded School classes, and 220 being enrolled in Seguin or Sense Training classes for children whose mental age is five years or under. Children who have reached a mental age of four years, and who have an I.Q. of 40 or over, attend both Sense Training and Kindergarten classes.

The grade school enrollment is distributed as follows:

Class attended and Number Enrolled			
Kindergarten	50	Grade III	52
Advanced Kindergarten	29	Grade IV	19
Special groups	5	Grades III-V*	19
Grade I	71	Grades III-VI†	20
Grade II	50		

Distribution of grade school enrollment according to chronological age, mental age, and I.Q. is as follows:

Chronological Age and Number Enrolled			
7 years to 7 yrs. 11 mos.	4	12 yrs. to 12 yrs. 11 mos.	48
8 yrs. to 8 yrs. 11 mos.	11	13 yrs. to 13 yrs. 11 mos.	48
9 yrs. to 9 yrs. 11 mos.	16	14 yrs. to 14 yrs. 11 mos.	35
10 yrs. to 10 yrs. 11 mos.	31	15 yrs. to 15 yrs. 11 mos.	54
11 yrs. to 11 yrs. 11 mos.	41	16 yrs. to 16 yrs. 11 mos.	16
		17 yrs. to 17 yrs. 11 mos.	11

Mental Age			
4 yrs. to 4 yrs. 11 mos.	16	9 yrs. to 9 yrs. 11 mos.	43
5 yrs. to 5 yrs. 11 mos.	43	10 yrs. to 10 yrs. 11 mos.	19
6 yrs. to 6 yrs. 11 mos.	57	11 yrs. to 11 yrs. 11 mos.	6
7 yrs. to 7 yrs. 11 mos.	76	12 yrs. 2 mos.	1
8 yrs. to 8 yrs. 11 mos.	54		

Intelligent Quotient			
39	1	60-69	120
40-49	38	70-79	52
50-59	104		

In the three Sense Training classes, 220 children are at present enrolled, as follows: Seguin Classes for young imbecile and moron children, 73; classes at Hospital and Infirmary, 26; classes for older imbecile boys, 43; classes for idiot children, 78.

In the Physical Training department, 470 pupils are enrolled in classes graded according to ability; 206 additional patients are enrolled in sports or evening classes. During the year, 5 gymnastic demonstrations were given by this department, as well as several exhibition volley ball and basketball games. Track meets were held on the Fourth of July and Labor Day. In addition to strictly intramural contests, the boys' basketball and baseball teams competed with those from the Shirley Industrial School, Wrentham State School, Waltham Trade School, and Waltham High Seconds (baseball). Volley ball is fast becoming a major sport with the boys, and several fast games have been played against the men employees. The fall sport for 1936 was soccer ball, which was played on the new athletic field. This game seems to have aroused the enthusiasm of all groups of boys. Tennis continues to be the most popular outdoor sport with the girls, with recreation ball a close second. At the close of each season, School letters are awarded for excellence in each sport.

* Advanced class for boys
† Advanced class for girls

The new athletic field, with adequate facilities for both spectators and players, will add much to the general enjoyment of sports. Since the appointment of a boys' sport director, however, we feel the need of having more space for indoor physical training, if we are to give all groups of children equal opportunity.

All School children are enrolled in Music classes. In addition, the following music classes have also been conducted: Protestant Choir, enrollment, 33; Catholic Choir (Boys), 25; Catholic Choir (Girls), 28; Advanced Chorus, 40; Intermediate Chorus, 43; Glee Club, (Girls), 36; Glee Club (Boys), 28; Junior Orchestra, 16; Senior Orchestra, 17. Boys' Band, 16.

Five Community Sings were given by this department during the year. The orchestra provided music for dances and entertainments, as did the band on several occasions. At the Annual Exhibition in June, the music classes, orchestra, and physical training classes combined to give an entertainment in Howe Hall. A joint concert by the band and singing classes was given on the lawn at the close of the school year. The choirs provided music for the regular Sunday services, as well as special music at Thanksgiving, Easter, Christmas, and Holy Days. According to our annual custom, the Girls' choruses sang carols on the institution grounds on the Sunday evening preceding Christmas.

At present, 157 girls are attending Domestic Science Classes. The groups grade from those made up of school girls who have attained an academic level equal to low third grade, to two groups of older girls who are considered as possibilities for parole. During the year, the Domestic Science pupils have served four teas to employees and several luncheons to members of the staff. They have made cake, candy, and sandwiches for dormitory parties, and birthday cakes for school children. Much appreciated additions to the Domestic Science equipment this past year were new stools, maple bedroom furniture, and a new gas range.

During the past year, 25 pupils were given remedial instruction in reading. With an average of 18 twenty-minute periods of instruction from October to June these pupils showed an average gain of 1.8 grades on the Gray Oral Reading Paragraph Test. This remedial work is most important, and much more time could be spent upon it with profit. At present we are able to deal with only those pupils who are most markedly in need of help. Many pupils admitted to the School are much retarded in reading upon admission. Of 30 pupils admitted this past year, all of whom had a mental age high enough to pre-suppose second grade reading ability or higher, only 6 were able to read at a level comparable with mental age; 8 were 1 year retarded, 5 were 2 years retarded, and 11 were more than 2 years retarded. Several of the latter group were 4 years retarded.

Special one hour or one and one-half hour classes have been maintained for pupils whose erratic and anti-social behavior made them constant school offenders. In groups of two or three, the progress and behavior of these children have been more satisfactory than was anticipated. Two pupils have been able to return to the regular grade classes. Both the work with children who are serious behavior problems, and that with non-readers, could be profitably extended.

As is usual, card parties, seasonal parties, games, and informal dances were conducted in the dormitories by the teachers, as part of the School recreational program. A minstrel show and five other dramatic entertainments were presented in Howe Hall during the year. At Christmas time, 14 plays, cantatas, and concerts were given in the dormitories as part of the Christmas festivities. Our aim is to give an opportunity to as many children as possible to take part in entertainments for the enjoyment of all.

The school department has assisted with school testing in the weekly Out-Patient Clinics, and with tests given under Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931. In June, all school children were given individual tests showing scholastic achievement, and reports of progress and conduct were recorded in the Physical Training, Domestic Science, Music, and Industrial Training departments.

In the Industrial Department, the following numbers have attended classes during the year: Girls' Manual, 317; West Building Industrial Room, 84; North West Industrial Room, 90; Dressmaking and Knitting Room, 28; Sewing Room, 15; Beauty Parlor, 10; Barber Shop, 10; Elementary Manual Training classes, 99; Boys' Manual, 218.

Following is the report of work accomplished in the Industrial Department from December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936:

Weaving: — Towel and napkin material, 5,415 yards; rug material, 503½ yards; fancy material — curtain material, 83 yards; lace weave, 22 yards; fancy towels, 25 yards; colonial pattern weaving, 52 yards; Todd loom mats, 17.

Embroidery: — Runners, 157; center pieces, 53; small doilies, 65; towel, 1; pillows, 23; toys, 87; other articles — 8 bags, 5 aprons, 23 pillow cases, 6 collars, 1 banner, 3 wall hangings, 76 quilt blocks, 1 sampler, 7 pr. curtains, 8 pictures, 1 tapestry footstool, 2 iron holders.

Knitting: — Face cloths, 34; sweaters, 8; skirts, 2; mittens, 4 prs.; other articles, 1 pr. bed socks, 1 spool knitted hassock, 1 Weavit doll's blanket.

Crocheting: — Doilies, 12; face cloths, 30; scarfs, 30; edging, 223 yards; chair backs, 5 sets; other articles, 11 bags, 1 popcorn stitch bed spread, 1 buffet set, 12 collar and cuff sets, 16 jabots, 16 hats, 4 belts, 4 collars, 2 iron holders, 2 runners, 2 curtain pulls, 1 pillow top.

Basketry: — 25 willow garden baskets, 7 reed trays, 1 nut basket, 2 small trays, 1 mat.

Sewing: — Garter tips, 275 dozen; iron holders, 80; dress, 1; Other articles, 16 pillows, 4 colonial mats, 12 costumes, 4 small flags, 40 bean bags, 32 braiding strips, 1 needle case, 1 patch work square, 1 collar, 2 prs. cuffs, 6 aprons, 2 large spreads, 1 small spread, 1 pr. curtains.

Scrap books: — Books made, 65; pictures cut, 9,280. Books and magazines rebound, 84 vol. Braided rugs, 9; braid weave mats, 14; braided table mats, 6; knot-stitch rug, 1; hooked rugs, 51; oriental rug, 1. Other hooked articles: 22 mats, 4 chair seats, 27 pillows. Picture puzzles, 8. Bandages rolled, 15,825; dolls dressed, 11. Painted articles: 75 decorated jars, 6 waste baskets, 3 flower paper flowers, 6 doz. Wall hangings, 5; bead work — 2 beaded bands. Net bags, 42; pillow lace, 3¼ yards. Leather work — 5 belts, 3 purses, 1 book mark, 1 set desk corners. Hammered brass; 3 pieces.

Knitting and Dressmaking Room: — Additional work — 3 skirts, 3 blouses, 5 collars, 8 prs. curtains, 22 slips, 4 ironing board covers, 24 costumes. Stockings, 1,515 pr. half hose, 666 pr. tan stockings; socks, 18 pr. Baseball stockings, 58 pr.; dresses made, 98; Gym suits made, 16. Barber Shop: — Hair cuts, 12,503; Shampoos, 4; Shaves, 11,997. Beauty Parlor: — Hair cuts, 7,996; manicures, 178; waves, 1,817; shampoos, 599. Sewing Room: — number pieces made, 14,403. Mattresses: new, 183; re-made, 57; pillows re-made, 136. Brooms, 750; whisk brooms, 6.

Repair Work: — 6 chest protectors, 6 catcher's mitts, 9 gloves, 4 catcher's masks, 1 pr. shin guards, 4 ring toss games, 3 bean bag boards, 3 blackboards, 1 violin, 1 door, 12 bulletin boards, 4 skis, 3 teeter boards, 68 coat hangers, 1 Seguin form, 2 snow shovels, 1 bell handle, 3 tops, 2 whisk brooms, 1 smoking stand, 1 baby carriage, 2 lawn swings, 1 platform, 1 fence, 3 hurdles, 2 screens, 7 squilgees, 6 chairs, 2 cabinets, 481 brushes taken apart, 181 brooms taken apart, 3 material boxes, 1 baseball bench, 6 bathing benches, 8 desks, 82 rope rubbers, 1 wooden fireplace, 1 book rack, 18 towel racks, 1 supply box, 9 drawers, 3 bread boards, 6 bread boxes, 6 settee holders, 12 bureaus, 2 food carts, 1 toilet seat, 11 lock boxes, 9 sleds, 20 dayroom settees, 3 mirrors, 1 wash board, 2 step ladders, 4 small boxes, 142 beds, 1 barber box, 3 music racks, 28 tables, 62 bed feet, 3 kiddie cars, 62 tampico brushes, 97 stools, 42 bed springs, 93 lawn settees, 2,618 vegetable boxes, 354 chairs (common, rocking, wheel).

Printing: — 105,158 sheets. Shoe repairing, 12,055 shoes; scissors sharpened 328 prs.; knives sharpened, 1,164. Painting: 8 classrooms in Manual Building; 5 lock boxes; 4 shelves; 80 dumb bell holders; 17 bedside tables; 3 waste baskets; 32 bed feet; 7 tooth brush racks; 2 corner shelves; 3 checker boxes; 2 domino boxes; 40 rope rings; 1 play interior (scenery); 2 bows and arrows; 88 shoes; 3 radio stands; 6 end tables; 1 floor lamp; 4 loom seats; 2 teeter boards; 47 indoor settees; 59 tables; 8 bookcases; 56 boxes (miscellaneous); 19 plant stands; 12 rug frames; 9 hanging bookcases; 2 sewing baskets; 8 bookstands; 9 magazine racks; 1 sugar tub; 295 Seguin sticks; 2 rughorses; 4 desks (office); 5 pieces bedroom furniture; 21 tennis balls; 7 bureaus; 1 baby pen; 1 microphone; 20 small looms; 18 hockey pucks; 1 hockey stick; 2 lock boxes; 2 bathing benches;

3 baseball benches; 23 stools; 4 black boards; 249 chairs (common, rocking, wheel); 112 hot boards; 80 Seguin forms; 20 lacing sticks; 20 weaving sticks; 1 Christmas tree stand; 102 window boxes; 30 rope rubbers; 1,185 blocks; 28 cabinets; 3 waste baskets; 1 book rack; 1 church (scenery); 1 drum; 1 wicket; 5 step ladders; 77 string beads; 1 torch; 1 pudding (wood); 24 school desks; 1 crutch; 1 stage setting; 1 wooden tombstone; 117 beds; 15 puzzle boxes; 14 ring toss games; 2 bean bag boards; 588 coat hangers; 690 wooden button forms; 16 fire pails; 6 tops; 2 hall trees; 2 smoking stands; 11 water cans; 1 shoe bench; 1 screen; 3 vegetable cabinets; 1 lawn swing; 14 bag handles; 395 lawn settees; 189 short handled brushes; 34 lawn chairs; 2 test tube racks; 1 drier; 1 road sign; 1 rose trellis; 4 Kiddie cars, 15 shuttles; 11 flower tubs; 1 baseball bat rack; 1 rail and fittings (church); 1 baseball signboard; 1 canned goods cabinet; 1 paper rack; 1 easel; 1 sand box; 1 circus tent (toy); 17 toys; 1 broom machine; 1 sewing vise; 30 stakes; 1 glider; 31 bread boxes; 1 hurdle; 2 cribs; 1 float; 1 salt tub; 1 food cart; 1 croquet set; 1 mirror frame. Marked: 492 articles for Wallace Building; 9 sleds; 30 rope rubbers; 16 fire pails; 11 water cans; 3 dirt pails; 40 articles furniture for Administration Building.

Cane Seating: — 60 chairs. Brushes: 255 flesh; 796 scrub; 62 clothes; 301 tampico; 109 radiator; 209 counter; 96 squilgee; 23 yarn mops; 5 hearth; 3 dairy. Coir mats, 25; coir mats, braided, 8. Miscellaneous: bedsprings repaired; school desks adjusted; garlands and wreaths made for Christmas; 3 archways erected for decorating; 8 screens (scenery) for plays.

Bench Work: — 2 test tube drying racks, 1 glass holder, 1 rose trellis, 40 basket handles, 7 ship models; 6 corner shelves; 2 plant tubs; 1 birthday cake board; 1 canned goods cabinet, 1 record rack; 2 corner cabinets; 2 night stands; 4 rug sticks; 8 frames; 15 shuttle sticks; 2 table tops; 9 lawn chairs; 2 magazines racks; 86 rings for ring toss; 11 picture puzzle boxes; 4 radio stands, 1 book rack, 60 radiator brush backs, 729 coat hangers, 449 brush backs cut out and bored, 3 lock boxes, 8 plant stands, 2 bows and arrows, 1 set scenery, 1 desk, 1 torch, 1 tombstone (for play), 4 tables, 1 Christmas tree stand, 60 toys, 8 rope rubber blocks, 4 bag handles, 4 book ends, 17 window boxes, 25 rope rubbers, 19 wire light shades, 1 church for play, 1 wicket, 3 vegetable bins, 20 lacing sticks, 60 wooden forms, 20 weaving frames, 80 blocks, 1 crutch, 8 bean bag boards, 7 waste baskets, 1 drum, 4 checker boards, 1 stage, 4 book shelves, 4 loom boxes, 12 rug frames, 1 toboggan frame, 8 toboggans, 2 barber boxes, 2 screens, 2 easels, 36 small looms, 3 hall trees, 11 material boxes, 1 microphone, 2 filing boxes, 2 bulletin boards, 1 baby yard, 6 cabinets, 1 bench (shoe room), 2 rug frame horses, 114 hot boards, 5 ring toss games, 8 tooth brush racks, 24 mush sticks, 1 float (Zeppelin, July 4), 37 bread boards, 2 card boxes, 1 hand organ box, 1 shoe shine box.

Canning: — 6 qts. mustard pickle, 34 qt. grape marmalade, 36 qt. crab apple jelly, 61½ pt. glasses crab apple jelly, 37½ cup glasses crab apple jelly, 144⅔ cup glasses crab apple jelly, 40 qt. chili sauce, 40 qt. pickled crab apples, 56 qt. carrot ketchup.

The total value of the articles manufactured in the industrial training department by children of school age during the past year was \$26,803.29.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Wednesday of each week, dealt with 607 patients; new patients, first visit, 525 and return visits, 82.

These 607 patients, including 117 examined under Chapter 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931, were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded 223 (including 36 with psychosis with mental defect); Dull, 92; Borderline, 95; Basal Norm, 67; Epileptic, 8; Psychotic, 34; Question of Future Psychosis, 32; Deferred, 55 and Superior 1.

The work of the out-patient clinic occupies practically a full day per week of the time of the entire staff, and at least a day and a half per week is occupied in the examination of Chapter 215 cases by one or another member of the staff.

Traveling School Clinic:

The schedule of the Traveling School Clinic for this year included 41 weeks or 205 working days. The actual number of days in the field was 187. The difference is caused by holidays, "no school" due to inclement weather, teachers' conventions and certain conferences. Except for two weeks absence due to illness, the work has

been done by the regular psychiatrist and clinic psychologist. A staff-psychiatrist was with the clinic during the two weeks mentioned. No additional units have been in the field. No one of our clinics has been discontinued. No new territory has been assigned to us and none removed.

Our list of towns and cities includes Bourne, Brewster, Danvers, Dennis, Fall River, Lynn, Mashpee, Middleton, New Bedford, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown, Worcester and Yarmouth.

During this year we held clinics in the following towns and children were examined in numbers as indicated: Brewster 10, Danvers 14, Fall River 150, Lynn 59, New Bedford 97, Revere 135, Salem 65, Somerset 22, Swansea 18, Waltham 103, Watertown 77, Worcester 374 and Yarmouth 15.

In each town, or city, the traveling clinic is regarded as a necessary and welcome feature of the school program for the year. There are special classes in eleven of these towns visited. There would be special classes in every town were it not for difficulties of conducting them in rural communities. Where there are none, the examinations and recommendations of the clinic aid the teachers in understanding the mental ability of each retarded child and in planning a suitable program of study and coaching. So far, in our work, we have never failed to receive more requests for time, than we could place in the schedule for the year.

Certain problems continue to be with us:

I. *In the Moron Group:* a. There are always more children needing placement in special classes, than there are vacancies in classes and teachers for classes.

b. The lack of vacancies in state schools for children from the lower zone of the moron group: Many of these children urgently need the training and protection, in a state school, for some years in order to train them to the limit of their abilities and to enable them to become more effective citizens. Others need segregation for an indefinite time. Parents, teachers, and social agencies become impatient and discouraged because placement in state schools must be so long deferred.

II. *In the Borderline Group:* We find that many of these children are doing school work below their apparent mental level. It is often difficult to decide whether this scholastic retardation is due to indifferent or poor teaching; mental retardation or personality defects. Again it might be due to physical disabilities. In certain cases, we must defer a diagnosis, advise as to school program and home care, and see the child again in 1, 2 or 3 years.

III. *In the Dull Group:* We find certain children whose school accomplishment is below their mental level. This fact may be due to physical disability and absence from school, or lack of home training causing poor habits of industry and application to school work. Or, frequent changes of residence and therefore of schools attended. Or, indifferent teaching, causing lack of interest on the part of the child in his school work. Very often because promotion has been made on age only. In such cases, we either defer diagnosis and give advice; or, make a diagnosis and give advice, with the proviso that if progress is unsatisfactory, we must see the child again.

IV. We find a considerable number of children who fail in reading or read little and with difficulty. This is really a teaching problem and for teachers especially trained in the subject. Defective vision and hearing must be excluded, or treated by specialists. Various methods must be used in coaching, according to the most approved ideas in education. Failure in reading is a serious handicap, in all school work, and in life after school.

We see, in increasing numbers, children who are failing in Grades I or II. The causes may include physical disability or retardation, mental retardation, failure to adjust to school routine, or to social environment. Some of these children need coaching, some need special class for one or two years and all of them must be examined again in 1 or 2 years.

The total number of examinations was 1,139. Of these, 922 were first examinations, 194 second, 22 third and 1 a fourth examination. There were 64 examinations not completed.

The diagnoses of these cases were as follows: Basal Norm, 41; Dull, 83; Borderline, 231; Feeble-minded (Moron) 459 and Deferred (but completed) 325.

The following mental conditions, other than retardation, were noted. Psychoses, undiagnosed, 8; Dementia Praecox, 1; Psychopathic Personality, 4; Defective Delinquents, 3 and Potential Defective Delinquents, 20.

The physical disabilities noted were as follows: Anemia, 2; Brain Damage, 7; Cardiac Complications, 9; Chorea, 3; Endocrine Imbalance, 22; Epilepsy, 10; Mongoloid Imbecile, 5; Poliomyelitis (residuals), 2; Posture defects (serious), 91; Spastic Paralysis, 9; Syphilis, congenital, 10; Tuberculosis, 3; Height, marked deviations, 151; and Weight, marked deviations, 229.

The medical recommendations were as follows: Dentistry needed, 538; Throat Clinic (tonsils), 165; Posture Training, 91; Nutrition Problem, underweight, 229; Defective Vision, treatment, 114; Defective Hearing, treatment, 55; Orthopedic Clinic, 3; Neurological Clinic, 2.

Educational and social recommendations were special class training, 711, ungraded or coaching class (or adjustment), 161, continue in grade, 153; exclude from school attendance, 57; institution care now or later, 57; speech training, 143; Child Guidance Clinic for extended observation and care, 18.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last fifteen years shows that the number examined not feeble-minded has increased in percentage each year until the figures for 1936 show 60% of the patients in the public school clinics that are not feeble-minded as compared to 18.7% in 1922, indicating that many school problems other than mental defect are involved in retardation in school accomplishments.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 30 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Webber College, Radcliffe College, Harvard University, Babson's Institute, Framingham State Teachers College, Boston University, Lasell Junior College, Simmons College, Tufts College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, Boston Junior Teachers College, and student nurses from Cambridge City Hospital, New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, Newton Hospital, McLean Hospital, Worcester State Hospital, Westborough State Hospital, and senior class from Massachusetts School of Art and junior class from Perry Kindergarten School.

Official Visitors:

Seventeen states and three foreign countries. During the past year we have had visitors from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, D.C., and Wisconsin, and from the following foreign countries, British West Indies, Greece, and Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia).

Amusements and Entertainments:

Amusements and entertainments form a very definite part of the care of the feeble-minded and our program means that there is something in the way of entertainment or amusement practically every day. This includes according to the season of the year, all out-door athletic activities, base-ball, hockey, tennis, all competitive games that can be played in the gymnasium, moving pictures, dances, band and orchestra performances, gymnastic demonstrations and dramatics, and evenings for community singing. With the educational department or for amusements and entertainments, our gymnasium is occupied practically twelve hours a day and there is hardly ever an evening that some form of entertainment is not provided for all or for individual groups. We have had in addition to the usual weekly moving pictures, vaudeville entertainments and theatrical performances by the F.T.P. and W.P.A. Players at least twice a month both at the Colony and the parent institution at Waverley.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$98,412.70. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds, asparagus, 12,867; dry beans, 10,710; shell beans, 2,078; string beans, 66,086; beets, 249,544; beet greens, 9,235; broccoli, 2,711; cabbage, 331,638; cantaloupes, 1,721; carrots, 403,255; cauliflower, 9,130; celery, 21,697; chard, 58,936; corn, 76,506; cucumbers, 26,717; egg plant, 1,451; lettuce, 43,680; onions, 90,682; parsnips, 60,965; peas, 3,308; peppers, 6,030; pumpkins, 4,499; radish, 3,089; rhubarb, 20,867; spinach, 36,129;

summer squash, 41,264; winter squash, 119,291; tomatoes, 278,627; turnips, 335,021; turnip greens, 1,183; vegetable tops, 119,870; corn stover, 69,060; potatoes, 502,622; apples, No. 1, 97,523; apples, No. 2, 37,389; crab apples, 4,356; cider apples, 2,980; cherries, 450; grapes, 2,705; plums, 838; blackberries, 285.8; strawberries, 6,770; raspberries, 2,646.75; milk, 902,030; beef, cow, 11,209.5; beef, heifer, 471; veal, 59; hides, 1,335; pork, 14,819.5; ensilage, 170,000; mangels, 34,500; hay, No. 1, 528,920; hay, No. 2, 3,000; meadow hay, 15,000; ice, 356.95 tons; wood, 555 cords, and lumber, 79,070 feet.

With the exception of apples, which were seriously damaged by the early frost, our farm crops have been very successful. Increased acreage by clearing of land has added much to hay production and given more acreage for tillage of crops for table use.

For table use there has been produced from the farm 3,917,406.6 lbs. or 1,938.7 tons, including milk and meats. This is equivalent to 5.8 lbs. of food per day per patient, exclusive of food purchased as food for the dietary, or including employees who received maintenance, 4.68 lbs. of food per day per person.

The total poundage of farm products for animal consumption is 940,350 lbs. or 470.18 tons.

The total amount of potatoes grown equalled 8,377 bushels.

Twelve acres of upland have been cleared at Templeton Colony this year.

Canning:

There were 24,074.75 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use.

Construction:

In the last year with P.W.A. Funds and State Appropriations, we have completed Men's Infirmary, known as Wallace Building, Project M-25, P.W.A. Docket 3076, and Administration Building, Project M-104, P.W.A. Docket 1146.

The Wallace Building has been furnished and occupied by patients since October 20, 1936. The Administration Building has been completed, some equipment has been purchased but it is not ready for occupancy.

St. Elizabeth's Property through State Special Appropriation is in process of construction of a two family house for occupancy by officers but it is not completed.

The new Boiler in Power Plant, a State Special Appropriation, has been completed and accepted.

Bowling Alleys, State Special Appropriation, in basement of Howe Hall have been installed.

Recreation equipment, State Special Appropriation, is in the process of being purchased.

Road construction, State Special Appropriation, is in process of getting approval of Federal authorities because of manual labor for this project being provided through Federal funds.

There remains in the program, for completion of the institution, the following itemization which has been submitted to the authorities at the State House for consideration by the next session of the Legislature.

1. Remodeling of first floor front of Administration Building for Living Quarters for Employees.
2. Extension of Power and Heating Facilities, including hot water extension, steam lines and tunnel construction:
 - a. New equipment for Power House, one conveyor and bunker.
 - b. Three ash hoppers
 - c. Hot water to Howe Hall
 - d. Anti-scald valve installation throughout the institution.
 - e. Extension of present tunnels for heating mains and hot water lines.
 - (1) Extension of tunnel from Head House outside Tarbell Hall, backward on line to steam and hot water mains crossing brook from Head House at the end of line from Power House, where steam enters trenches to Service Building, Laundry and Infirmary.
 - (2) Tunnel construction for heat and hot water from Head House to Laundry and Infirmary.
 - (3) Extension of present tunnel from Power House to point known as Head House, West of Laundry, to Service Building Head House; Service

Building Head House to East Building, and trench extension from East Building to Superintendent's House.

(4) Extension of tunnel from Storehouse to all buildings on East Side of Institution.

- f. Sprinkler system throughout the institution.
3. Installation of Generating Plant as part of present Power Plant.
4. Water supply at Templeton Colony
5. Laundry equipment at Templeton Colony
6. Telephone extension
7. On basis of additional employees for 48 hour week, additional Kitchen, Dining-room Facilities and Dormitories will be necessary, with equipment, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.
8. Resurfacing and extension of roads and construction of concrete areas and grading for new buildings.
9. Hospital facilities for male patients, male employees, female patients and female employees, to accommodate a total of 50, with equipment for same and laboratory facilities.
10. Infirmary building for younger female children to accommodate 100, with equipment for same, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.
11. Two buildings for young girls, with equipment, to accommodate 100 in each building, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.
12. Building for young boys, to accommodate 100, with equipment, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.
13. Two cottages for officer employees, with equipment and garage for each.
14. Three double garages and one single garage.
15. Remodeling of buildings and adding enclosed fire escape exits to various buildings, as specified by Inspection of the Department of Public Safety.
16. Root cellar at Waverley.
17. Building for the Propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants, with equipment.
18. Additional wings to present Industrial Building.
19. Gallery space in gymnasium.
20. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.
21. Re-allocation and new construction of buildings for farm purposes and dormitory accommodations for Colony type inmates.
22. Furnishings and equipment for two five-room apartments in duplex house, known as St. Elizabeth's Property.

Repairs ordinary and repairs and renewals (Total cost, 28,000.00):

The following construction has been done under maintenance appropriation, designated as Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals, under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer:

Rearranged low pressure steam piping in Infirmary basement.

Installed new sewer line in Service Building to take care of sinks and waste water from vegetable preparing room, also draining elevator pit.

Transferred transformer from Power House Vault to Service Building Vault.

Installed a vent line from grease trap at Service Building.

Turbined tubes in boiler in Power House.

Overhauled No. 2 Stoker and No. 3 Stoker.

Rewired 2d and 3d floors of Administration Building and installed metal distribution cabinet on each floor.

Replaced water lines in Hospital basement.

Tested all vacuum traps on vacuum heating systems.

Installed new brine circulating pump on refrigeration system at Service Building.

Rewired Men's Home.

Rewired steam tunnel from boiler house to dairy.

Installed electrical signal system at School House for calling classes and for fire drill.

Installed conduit in concrete at North North West Building.

Installed valve in Hot Water Line entering new tunnel to Storehouse.

Repacked one expansion joint in tunnel to Valley Pump House.

Installed steam and hot water to Dairy.

- Installed new Bradley Fountains in three wards at West Building.
- Rewired basement of Howe Hall.
- General painting on outside and inside of all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary.
- Slates, gutters, flashings, pitch, gravel and tin on all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary.
- Steel water tank and old barn removed at St. Elizabeth's Property.
- Stone Catch Basin and cover for drainage of Field at East Building.
- Power Plant, building tile tops on bridge walls and baffles in Boilers No. 1 and 3, renewing fire brick side walls in Boilers No. 2 and 3, and building brick up to baffle plates on bridge wall in Boiler No. 3.
- Plaster repairs on all buildings, wherever necessary.
- Twelve hundred square yards of concrete road on West side.
- New road and grading completed from North West Building to West Nurses' Home.
- Five hundred feet of drainage in Athletic Field.
- Stone foundation and cinder surfaced road built to Wallace Building.
- Concrete area and road at rear of Storehouse.
- Concrete bins for sand and junk at Salvage Yard.
- Hill Road, widening and resurfacing curve on hill and grading bank around curve.
- Resurfaced road from Service Building to Trapelo Road.
- Seven Steel frames and rehangng of doors in basement of East Building.
- Concrete road completed from South Bridge to junction of Hill Road, past farm buildings and Tarbell Hall.
- Wagon shed extended.
- Remodeled and erected two flag poles at New Administration Building.
- Twenty-five hundred feet of chain link riot fence erected.

Financial Statement:

The current expenditures for the year amount to \$693,164.24 for maintenance of the institution, and \$194,772.79 on account of Public Works Administration Projects and special appropriations. The average number of patients was 1,843.62, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$7.23.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us, and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,
RANSOM A. GREENE,
Superintendent.

VALUATION

November 30, 1936
REAL ESTATE

Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$149,694.00
Buildings and betterments	2,482,651.17
	<hr/>
	\$2,632,345.17

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$5,891.82
Food	34,655.03
Clothing and materials	31,271.74
Furnishings and household supplies	249,864.13
Medical and general care	24,217.96
Heat and other plant operation	19,237.59
Farm	70,678.92
Garage and grounds	8,245.93
Repairs	17,546.35
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	\$461,609.47

SUMMARY

Real estate	\$2,632,345.17
Personal property	461,609.47
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	\$3,093,954.64

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Board of Patients		\$16,805.21
Personal services		203.00
Sales:		
Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$176.25	
Food	1,033.26	
Clothing and materials	105.63	
Repairs ordinary	159.40	
Farm: calves, \$201.06, hides, \$60.39; empties, \$9.50	270.95	
Total sales		1,745.49
Miscellaneous:		
Interest on bank balances	\$29.36	
Rents	660.00	
Total Miscellaneous		689.36
Total earnings for the year		\$19,443.06
Total cash receipts reverting and transferred to the State Treasurer		\$19,443.06

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$5,637.65
Appropriation, current year	727,030.00
Total	\$732,667.65
Expenditures as follows:	
Personal services	\$381,445.51
Food	103,568.85
Medical and general care	10,169.92
Religious instruction	2,750.00
Farm	32,230.92
Heat and other plant operations	68,762.31
Travel, transportation and office expenses	6,501.20
Garage and grounds: garage, \$5,015.22; grounds, \$1,644.57	6,659.79
Clothing and materials	25,855.29
Furnishings and household supplies	27,295.16
Repairs ordinary	13,221.99
Repairs and renewals	14,703.30
Total maintenance expenditures	\$693,164.24
Balance of maintenance appropriation, Nov. 30, 1936	\$39,503.41
	\$732,667.65

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1935 brought forward \$242,205.29 less \$1,700 (Adm. Bldg.)	\$240,505.29
Appropriations for current year	14,800.00
Total	\$255,305.29
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$194,772.79
Balance November 30, 1936 carried to next year.	\$60,532.50

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during fiscal Year	Total Expended to date	Balance at end of Year
Infirmary building, M-25 Docket 3076		\$302,500.00	\$56,274.67	\$299,010.28	\$3,489.72
Hot water system, M-41 Docket 4891		105,500.00	979.72	105,336.60	163.40
Trunk sewer, M-52, Docket 3380		42,000.00	4,786.62	33,706.29	8,293.71
Administration building, M-104, Docket 1146		137,000.00	101,179.47	101,339.30	35,660.70
Boiler house improvements	249-1935	27,000.00	23,185.80	23,591.67	3,408.33
	304-1936				
Renovating and furnishing for cottage	249-1935	10,000.00	6,931.27	6,931.27	3,068.73
Recreational equipment	249-1935	1,600.00	1,433.83	1,450.68	149.32
Improvements recreation room.	304-1936	2,300.00	-	-	2,300.00
Construction of roads	304-1936	4,000.00	1.41	1.41	3,998.59
		\$631,900.00	\$194,772.79	\$571,367.50	\$60,532.50

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,843.62.
Total cost of maintenance, \$693,164.24.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year), \$7.23.
Total receipts for the year, \$19,443.06.
Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$.21.
Total net cost of maintenance for year, \$673,721.18.
Net weekly per capita, \$7.02.

Respectfully submitted,
EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN,
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER
30, 1936

Cash Statement	
Cash on hand December 1, 1935	\$763.24
Receipts	
Income from invested funds	\$3,695.16
Sale of securities.	32,802.00
Gift from William F. Green	50.00
	36,547.16
	\$37,310.40
Payments	
Purchase of securities.	\$33,825.00
Accrued interest on purchase of securities	205.12
Commission and costs on purchase of securities	76.16
Auditor	25.00
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00
Transfer to savings bank	1,000.00
	\$35,142.28
Cash on hand November 30, 1936	2,168.12
	\$37,310.40

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
November 30, 1936

Securities			Bond	Par Value	Cost
5	\$1,000	5 %	Alabama Power Company	1951 \$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000	5 %	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965 2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000	5 %	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956 5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000	4 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1942 2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000	5 %	Boston and Maine Railroad	1967 5,000.00	4,834.25
3	1,000	4 1/2 %	Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp.	1966 3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000	4 %	California Water Service Company	1961 5,000.00	5,125.00
2	1,000	4 %	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987 2,000.00	1,880.00
5	1,000	3 1/2 %	Consumers' Power Company	1970 5,000.00	5,206.25
5	1,000	4 %	Eastern Gas and Fuel Association	1956 5,000.00	4,825.00
6	1,000	4 %	Illinois Central Railroad	1952 6,000.00	5,640.00
3	1,000	5 1/2 %	Lincoln Mortgage and Guaranty Co.	1937 3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000	4 %	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931 5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000	3 3/4 %	New York Central Railroad Company	1946 5,000.00	4,925.00
5	1,000	4 1/2 %	Northern States Power Company	1961 5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000	4 1/4 %	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981 3,000.00	2,760.00
5	1,000	3 3/4 %	Virginian Railway Company	1966 5,000.00	5,206.25
5	1,000	5 %	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co.	1944 5,000.00	5,100.00
13	100		Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock 1,300.00	3,793.04
				\$77,300.00	\$75,149.79

Savings Bank Deposits	
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	\$4,000.00
Franklin Savings Bank, Boston	4,000.00
Home Savings Bank, Boston	4,000.00
Provident Institution for Savings, Boston	4,000.00
Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston	4,000.00
	\$20,000.00

Real Estate	
Cowich Land in Templeton.	\$350.00
Dyer Land in Templeton.	800.00
Norcross Land in Templeton.	1,250.00
Thompson Land in Templeton.	300.00
	\$2,700.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	2,168.12
	\$100,017.91

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

*To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1936

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1936.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and the interest on \$2,000 in bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for:

The following statement is hereto appended:

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1936

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1935:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company .	\$763.24	
Deposits in savings banks	19,000.00	
Investments:		
Securities, par value	74,200.00	
	<hr/>	\$93,963.24

Income:

Regular interest on investments	\$3,345.50	
Accrued interest on sale of securities	349.66	
	<hr/>	3,695.16

Gift		50.00
Sale of securities		32,802.00
Increase in par value of securities		3,100.00
Increase in savings deposits		1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$134,610.40

General expenditures		\$36.00
Transferred to savings bank		1,000.00
Purchase of securities		33,825.00
Accrued interest on purchase of securities		205.12
Costs on purchase of securities		76.16

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1936:

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$2,168.12	
Deposits in savings banks	20,000.00	
Investments:		
Securities, par value	77,300.00	
	<hr/>	99,468.12
		<hr/>
		\$134,610.40

Assets

Cash		\$2,168.12
Deposits in savings banks		20,000.00
Securities at cost		75,149.79
Real estate		2,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$100,017.91

Liabilities

Bond liquidation account	\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation	99,452.91
	<hr/>
	\$100,017.91

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,
Auditor.

December 8th, 1936.
December 8, 1936

Suffolk County, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ETHEL CROFTS,
Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PRESCRIBED
BY MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. General Information

(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1936)

Date of opening as an institution for mental defectives, 1847.
Type of institution: State.
Institution plant:
Value of institution property
Real estate, including buildings
Personal property
Total acreage of main institution property, 203.29.
Total
Colonies:
Owned, number one total acreage, 1,848.4.
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 623.98.
Officers and employees:

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant superintendents	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other staff physicians	4	4	8	-	-	-
Psychologists	-	3	3	-	-	-
Resident dentists	1	-	1	-	-	-
Principal of school	-	1	1	-	-	-
Teachers of grade subjects	-	9	9	-	-	-
Teachers of special subjects	10	14	24	-	-	-
Social workers	-	3	3	-	-	-
Stewards	1	-	1	-	-	-
Graduate nurses	-	1	1	-	-	-
Matrons	-	21	21	-	-	-
Attendants	70	199	269	-	2	2
All others	60	58	118	-	-	-
Total officers and employees	148	313	461	-	2	2

Census of Patient Population at end of year:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Institution:						
Mental defectives (not epileptic)	1,001	750	1,751	18	11	29
Mental Defectives (epileptics)	33	28	61	1	-	1
Not mentally defective	14	19	33	-	-	-
Total	1,048	797	1,845	19	11	30
Enrolled but Absent from Institution:						
On parole	34	58	92	-	1	1
On visit	26	16	42	-	-	-
On escape (not paroled)	5	2	7	-	-	-
Total	65	76	141	-	1	1
Grand Total	1,113	873	1,986	19	12	31

Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year	M.	F.	T.
	1,042	802	1,844

TABLE 2. *Movement of Patient Population for the Year Ended September 30, 1936*
(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1935 to September 30, 1936)

	TOTAL			REGULAR COURT COMMITMENT			VOLUNTARY			OBSERVATION		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1935	1,105	863	1,968	546	491	1,037	559	372	931	-	-	-
Admissions during year:												
First admissions	76	47	123	25	20	45	51	27	78	-	-	-
Readmissions	11	3	14	4	-	4	6	3	9	1	-	1
Total admissions	87	50	137	29	20	49	57	30	87	1	-	1
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total received during year	88	51	139	30	21	51	57	30	87	1	-	1
Total on books during year	1,193	914	2,107	576	512	1,088	616	402	1,018	1	-	1
Discharged from books during year:												
Capable of self-support	11	3	14	9	2	11	2	1	3	-	-	-
Capable of partial self-support	22	3	25	15	3	18	7	-	7	-	-	-
Incapable of productive work	20	11	31	8	7	15	11	4	15	1	-	1
Total discharged to community	53	17	70	32	12	44	20	5	25	1	-	1
Transferred to other institutions for mental defectives	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died during year	7	11	18	2	3	5	5	8	13	-	-	-
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	61	29	90	35	16	51	25	13	38	1	-	1
Patients remaining on books of institution at end of year:												
In institution	1,067	808	1,875	490	429	919	577	379	956	-	-	-
On parole or otherwise absent	65	77	142	51	67	118	14	10	24	-	-	-
Total	1,132	885	2,017	541	496	1,037	591	389	980	-	-	-

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of patients on books during year.	1,126.5	881.5	2,008.0
Actually in institution during year	1,038	801	1,839
On parole	32	54	86
On visit	50	26	76
On escape	6.5	.5	7.0
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1936			
State	1,016	770	1,786
Reimbursing	51	38	89
Number of patients not mentally defective actually in institution September 30, 1936:			
Others	14	19	33
Patients placed on parole during year	31	47	78
Patients returned from parole during year	20	34	54

TABLE 3. Clinical Classification of First Admissions, 1936, by Mental Status

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	11	13	24	—	—	—	3	2	5	8	11	19	—	—	—
Mongolism	6	1	7	3	1	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	3	1	4	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	3	5	8	—	2	2	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	—	—
Post-infectious	10	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	1	—	1
Post-traumatic — natal	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	37	22	59	1	1	2	8	4	12	26	16	42	2	1	3
Psychotic ¹	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	—
Total	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4

¹Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

TABLE 4. Clinical Classification of Readmissions, 1936, by Mental Status

CLINICAL GROUPS	Total			Imbecile			Moron			Not Mentally Defective		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mongolism	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	5	1	6	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	—	1
Psychotic ¹	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	3	14	4	—	4	6	3	9	1	—	1

¹Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

TABLE 5. Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions, 1936

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	T.	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States ¹	76	45	121	28	42	25	16	28	16
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Canada ²	—	—	—	6	7	3	5	3	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Finland	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—
Greece	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	5	3	1	5	4	3
Italy	—	—	—	12	7	7	5	2	2
Poland	—	—	—	4	4	4	1	1	1
Portugal	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	—	1	1	4	4	4	—	—	—
Scotland	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sweden	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	4	4	4	5	4	4
Unknown	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—
Total	76	47	123	76	76	52	47	47	29

¹Persons born in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands should be recorded as born in the United States.
²Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. Citizenship of First Admissions, 1936

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth	76	45	121
Aliens	—	1	1
Citizenship unknown	—	1	1
Total	76	47	123

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified by Mental Status, 1936*

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 4 years	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	29	10	39	3	4	7	8	2	10	17	4	21	1	—	1
10 to 14 years	34	13	47	—	1	1	7	3	10	26	9	35	1	—	1
15 to 19 years	11	17	28	—	1	1	4	3	7	6	12	18	1	1	2
20 to 24 years	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
25 to 29 years	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions, 1936, by Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4
Total	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4

TABLE 9. *Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions, 1936, by Mental Status*

POPULATION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 2,499	6	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	7	1	—	1
2,500 to 9,999	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
10,000 to 24,999	7	9	16	1	—	1	3	2	5	3	6	9	—	1	1
25,000 to 49,999	16	6	22	—	1	1	5	—	5	11	5	16	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	6	5	11	—	1	1	3	—	3	3	4	7	—	—	—
100,000 to 249,999	16	14	30	1	3	4	3	5	8	12	6	18	—	—	—
500,000 and over	24	9	33	2	1	3	5	3	8	15	5	20	2	—	2
Total	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions, 1936, by Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marginal	76	46	122	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	29	78	3	1	4
Total	76	47	123	4	6	10	20	10	30	49	30	79	3	1	4

TABLE 11. *Discharges 1935, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Discharge*

AGE GROUP	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	25	2	27	1	1	2	4	—	4	19	1	20	1	—	1
20 to 24 years	16	3	19	—	—	—	4	1	5	10	1	11	2	1	3
25 to 29 years	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 to 39 years	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
45 to 49 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53	17	70	2	1	3	13	5	18	35	8	43	3	3	6

TABLE 12. Length of Time within Institution during This Admission, First and Readmissions Discharged during 1936,
by Mental Status and Sex

MENTAL STATUS	FIRST ADMISSIONS						READMISSIONS						TOTAL ADMISSIONS					
	Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	2	1	3	12.50	17.50	14.17
Imbecile	2	1	3	1.48	17.5	6.82	13	5	18	7.44	9.30	7.95
Moron	4	2	6	5.02	7.50	5.84	35	8	43	6.81	8.45	7.11
Not Mentally Defective	1	-	1	.04	-	.04	3	3	6	5.01	7.83	6.42
Total	7	3	10	3.29	10.83	5.55	53	17	70	7.08	9.12	7.57

TABLE 13. *Clinical Classification of Discharges, 1936, by Capability of Patient on Discharge*

CLINICAL GROUP	Total			Capable of Self-Support			Capable of Partial Self-Support			Incapable of Productive Work		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	19	6	25	6	3	9	9	—	9	4	3	7
Mongolism	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Post-infectional	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Post-traumatic — natal	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Post-traumatic — post-natal	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
With epilepsy — symptomatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
With endocrine disorder	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	21	4	25	5	—	5	10	2	12	6	2	8
Psychotic	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6
Total	53	17	70	11	3	14	22	3	25	20	11	31

TABLE 14. *Deaths, 1936, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Death*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 29 years	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
45 to 49 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
50 to 54 years	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
55 to 59 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
60 years and over	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	7	11	18	1	2	3	6	6	12	—	3	3

TABLE 15. *Clinical Classification of Patients Dying in the Institution, 1936, by Causes of Death*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total		Familial		Mongolism		Post-infectious		With endocrine disorders		Undifferentiated		Other forms		Psychotic			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>																		
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cancer and Other Tumors</i>																		
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System:</i>																		
Endocarditis	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>																		
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lobar pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rheumatic Diseases, Nutritional Diseases, Diseases of the Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases:</i>																		
Diabetes mellitus	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System:</i>																		
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:</i>																		
Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Violent and Accidental Deaths:</i>																		
Other external causes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	11	18	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	3

TABLE 16. Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1936

MENTAL STATUS	Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	147	115	262	15.68	15.91	15.78
Imbecile	479	353	832	16.81	14.20	15.71
Moron	427	321	748	8.40	8.91	8.62
Not Mentally Defective	14	19	33	8.77	10.60	9.82
Total	1,067	808	1,875	13.18	12.26	12.78

TABLE 17. Clinical Classification of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1936, by Mental Status and Sex

CLINICAL GROUPS	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	165	166	331	4	7	11	52	49	101	108	109	217	1	1	2
Mongolism	43	48	91	9	9	18	34	38	72	—	1	1	—	—	—
With developmental cranial anomalies	34	23	57	5	10	15	23	9	32	6	4	10	—	—	—
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	47	61	108	13	17	30	19	31	50	15	13	28	—	—	—
Post-infectious	73	53	126	8	10	18	28	24	52	35	17	52	2	2	4
Post-traumatic — natal	42	27	69	16	7	23	13	16	29	11	4	15	2	—	2
Post-traumatic — post-natal	3	8	11	—	—	—	1	7	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
With epilepsy — symptomatic	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With epilepsy — idiopathic	22	30	52	10	17	27	8	10	18	4	3	7	—	—	—
With endocrine disorder	19	24	43	3	5	8	11	12	23	5	7	12	—	—	—
With familial amaurosis	6	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
With other organic nervous disease	2	5	7	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	—
Undifferentiated	471	237	708	60	11	71	214	101	315	191	113	304	6	12	18
Other forms	108	105	213	15	20	35	56	50	106	37	33	70	—	2	2
Psychotic ¹	30	20	50	3	1	4	15	5	20	9	12	21	3	2	5
Total	1,067	808	1,875	147	115	262	479	353	832	427	321	748	14	19	33

¹Placement of these cases in the mental status groups demonstrates the degree of deterioration due to the psychosis.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL,

Waltham (Foster-minded)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1937

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1937.

The enrollment at the school now numbers 2,106 patients. The exact number in residence, however, on November 30th, 1937, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or for other reasons was 1,982, of whom 1,665 were at Waverley and 317 at Templeton Colony. The comparable figures of a year ago were 2,046; 1,907; 1,604 and 303, showing increases of 60, 75, 61 and 14. Further details of enrollment are shown in the Superintendent's report submitted herewith. Last year the over-crowding was estimated at about 25%. This year it is estimated at 24% on the average population and 28.7% on the actual resident population on November 30, 1937.

Mrs. Ray B. Jacobs was appointed by Governor Curley a member of the Board of Trustees, succeeding Mr. Moses H. Gulesian. Dr. Theodore Chamberlin presented his resignation to the Governor. His place on the Board of Trustees has not yet been filled. Mrs. Alice Tilton Damrell, Miss Mary Lee Ware and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, members of the Corporation, have died. Professor T. N. Carver and Mrs. Carver have resigned from the Corporation because of change of residence to California.

Dr. Fred V. Dowling has been promoted to the position of Senior Physician, made vacant by the illness and retirement of Dr. Edith E. Woodill. Dr. Woodill died on February 27, 1937. The school in her death has lost the services of a valuable member of the staff who long preformed her duties with conscientious faithfulness.

The vacancy on the staff created by Dr. Dowling's promotion was filled by the appointment of Dr. Constance G. Hartwell on March 1, 1937. Dr. Lawrence P. Bowser was appointed October 28, 1936, as an additional junior physician.

In July, the board held its first meeting in the New Administration Building. The old administration building has been named Waverly Hall and is now used for employees' quarters.

There still remain a number of items of special appropriation to complete the institution capacity to two thousand beds at Waverley.

In the annual reports from 1930 to 1936, the item for a Water Supply for Templeton Colony has appeared thirteen times. At the last meeting of the Trustees on October 14, 1937, the trustees endorsed unanimously the following statement: — "The Board again takes note of the inadequate supply of water at the Templeton Colony and again records its conviction that measures should at once be taken to assure an adequate supply of water with sufficient apparatus for conveyance to all necessary points to assure cleanliness and fire protection."

This matter was recently mentioned at a Meeting of Trustees, the Commissioner and the Governor's Special Commission. Some action may result. The need for water at Templeton Colony is the most urgent among the school's present requirements.

One or more of the Trustees have attended the semi-annual meetings of the Trustees of State Hospitals with the Commissioner of the Department of Mental diseases.

The quarterly meetings of the Trustees have been attended by more than two-thirds of the Board of Trustees. A majority of those in attendance have been representatives of the Corporation rather than appointees of the Governor.

The trustees have noted with grave concern the rising costs of administration as reflected by the budget requests for the coming year. These requests show a maintenance increase of about \$100,000 and a salary increase of about \$30,000. The salary increase is a result of the passage of recent laws by the Legislature shortening hours and increasing personnel. This increased burden on the tax-paying residents of the State is beyond the control of the Trustees or the Superintendent of the School.

The trustees have also noted with great regret the increasing burden of administration that has fallen upon the Superintendent subsequent to the increasing interference through political channels with the administration of the Department of Mental Diseases.

It is hoped that the Governor's Special Commission will be able to recommend, and succeed in obtaining, action that will tend sharply to eliminate the disastrous admixture of politics and public health, and raise the standard of care of the Commonwealth's mentally ill, to even higher levels than in times past.

DONALD GREGG, M.D.,

Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the ninetieth annual report of the institution for the year ending November 30, 1937, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1936	1,157	889	2,046
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1936	1,096	811	1,907
Admissions during the year	154	35	189
Voluntary Commitments	104	30	134
Custodial Commitments	50	5	55
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,311	924	2,235
Discharged during the year	69	37	106
Deaths	12	11	23
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1937	1,230	876	2,106
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1937	1,176	806	1,982
At Waverley	859	806	1,665
At Templeton Colony	317	—	317
Daily average number of patients actually present			
in 1936	1,041.94	801.68	1,843.62

Daily average number of patients actually present

in 1937	1,120.59	789.50	1,910.09
Applications for admission during the year	—	—	204

Admissions:

- 189 patients admitted (154 male and 35 female).
- 19 with an intelligence quotient less than 20.
- 59 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.
- 110 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.
- 1 not tested.

Discharges:

- 106 patients discharged (69 male and 37 female).
- 2 discharged outright.
- 20 discharged outright to relatives.
- 7 discharged from escape.
- 31 discharged from visit.
- 3 died while under medical treatment at: 1 at Gardner State Hospital, and 2 at Metropolitan State Hospital.
- 13 committed to Mental Hospitals.
- 3 readmitted from escape and discharged outright.
- 5 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 13 discharged from parole.
- 2 deported (1 to New York and 1 to New Hampshire).
- 2 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 5 transferred to Wrentham State School.

Deaths:

- 23 (12 male and 11 female) Eight autopsies.
- 1 Acute fibropurulent peritonitis non-puerperal from obstruction and rupture of common duct, broncho and lobar pneumonia.
- 1 Acute gastroenteritis.
- 1 Bronchopneumonia, fracture of hip, accidental (Medical Examiner's Case)
- 1 Bronchopneumonia.
- 1 Chronic meningoencephalitis and cerebral edema.
- 1 Chronic tuberculous empyema.
- 1 Chronic valvular heart disease.
- 1 Chronic valvular heart disease, mitral stenosis.
- 1 Endocarditis, rheumatic heart disease.
- 1 Megacolon with distention and cardiac embarrassment — chronic fibrous endocarditis.
- 1 Multiple sclerosis, purulent cystitis, pulmonary abscesses and pleurisy with effusion.
- 1 Myocarditis.
- 4 Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1 Pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis.
- 1 Pyelitis.
- 1 Ruptured gastric ulcer with generalized peritonitis.
- 1 Septicemia with osteomyelitis — bronchopneumonia.
- 1 Suppurative arthritis.
- 1 Tubercular cerebrospinal meningitis — chronic otitis media.
- 1 Ulcerative colitis.

In 1936, our average resident population was 1,843.62 and in 1937, it is 1,910.09.

The admissions totaled 189 but the total discharges were 106 as compared to 74 for last year, and the deaths this year were 23 as compared with 16 for last year. This makes our mortality rate 1.2% or 12 per 1,000, as compared with the death rate in the community at large which is 11.9 per 1,000, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, which makes our death rate a little more than the death rate in the community. We had one sudden death, requiring the services of the Medical Examiner. We have had 8 autopsies, which is 34.8% of the deaths. Seven of the deaths were due to tubercular conditions, or 30% of the deaths.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Department of the Department of Mental Diseases our official capacity is 1,540, and when we note that our actual average resident population is 1,910, this indicates an over-crowding in this institution of 370 patients or 24%, and using the actual resident population on November 30, 1937, our over-crowding is 442 patients or 28.7%. As far as statistical figures are concerned on our average resident population, we are 4% more over-crowded than last year. During the last year, there has been no increased accommodations provided on the basis of a 2,000 bed institution at Waverley and there still remains to be provided on this program for construction, one more infirmary for women, 2 buildings for girls, 1 building for boys, and remodelling of a present building for hospital facilities. The demand for further extension of the institution's capacity is shown very clearly by our long list of applications for admission and the latest report that we have from the Department of Mental Diseases stated that our waiting list is now 2,019.

Our waiting list, however, is a fluctuating flexible list and I have tried for years to devise some method whereby an accurate waiting list could be kept, as such a list is referred to almost daily for working purposes, and we are at present in the process of reviewing as carefully as possible our waiting list. While the waiting list covers a period of years and we have in the recent past admitted individuals who have been on the waiting list for over 20 years, yet this seems rather unreasonable and our method of reviewing this waiting list has consisted of going over every application that is on file and reviewing it as carefully as possible to determine two things — the present status of the individual and whether there are still reasons to continue their names in our files, and by letter or other means, trying to determine whether there is an actual demand for the individual's admission. In so far as we have been able to review the list, we find that having looked over the applications for admission from 1930, the present indications are that out of the cases reviewed, there are actually 800 on our waiting list. On the other hand, our applications for admission exceed this year and have for several years the number of admissions. It has been our experience in the past that no matter how the waiting list is kept, we find for various reasons the name of the applicant may be removed from the waiting list and within a short time, the same individual again appears on the list, changing conditions in the community, environmental, economic or other situations, having arisen making the case again an urgent one for admission. In reviewing applications, the idiot group on waiting list is not large, imbecile group greater. The demand for admission of moron boys is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ the demand there is for moron girls.

Health:

Under the subject of health, we have to report 54 reportable or contagious diseases during the past year, which include 4 cases of lobar pneumonia, 8 pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 miliary tuberculosis, 1 mumps, 1 measles, 22 chicken pox, 16 bacillary dysentery and 1 scarlet fever. We have reported one case of scarlet fever for the first time since 1931. This apparently was a case that was missed in the routine procedure of protection by inoculation for the prevention of scarlet fever and its source in all probability was a missed case of scarlet fever in an employee who had been diagnosed as a food allergy but later had a rather characteristic peeling of scarlet fever. The Department of Public Health is carrying on the vaccination for us and has very recently gone over all cases not previously inoculated and all cases who have previously shown a positive Dick Test and did have immunization, as well as all new admissions who have never been tested. We have had no cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever or small pox.

Three years ago, we had an epidemic of bacillary dysentery and again this year, 16 cases. We consulted the State Department of Public Health on this condition and it was impossible to attribute either the water supply at the Colony or at the parent institution as a means of causation of this difficulty. We have routinely examined the various sources of water supply at Templeton Colony and first reported the need for adequate and proper water supply for Templeton Colony in 1930. Reports from the examination of water at Templeton Colony have shown a steadily increasing tendency toward pollution and as explained by the Department of Public Health possibly from encroaching cultivated areas on sources of

water supply in dug wells. In the last year, as was predicted 7 years ago, the State Department of Public Health did condemn 3 wells at Templeton Colony, 2 of the wells supplying 125 people with drinking water at the Colony known as Eliot Colony and one well supplying Hastings House. Certain recommendations were made for care of these wells, chlorination, pumping out, repointing and resurfacing areas in the proximity of wells with gravel, and there are still 2 wells at Eliot Colony showing pollution to a degree that the Department of Public Health will not approve their use for drinking purposes.

Personal Services:

Consulting staff which was authorized by the Board of Trustees two years ago has continued its services and is most valuable to our medical staff, we being able to utilize for surgical cases the Metropolitan State Hospital, the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Gardner State Hospital.

There has been one added physician to our resident staff, Dr. Constance G. Hartwell, appointed on March 1, 1937.

At the present time, each physician has to care for an average of 319 patients. This figure is arrived at from the fact that one of our staff is wholly employed in the community attending to the work of the public school clinics and we can not assign the assistant superintendent to any definite ward service. Our regular out-patient clinics and Court examinations of juvenile delinquents occupy the whole staff one day a week and in addition at least another day and a half by one of the physicians of the staff.

We have requested in the personal service budget for 1938, the appointment of a clinical director, in addition to our present medical staff, and some of the institutions have this personnel in their quota; also, one assistant physician. We hope that these may be provided as it is most important that such an individual as a clinical director be utilized and be able to devote his medical skill and training to research. This research can lead toward not only the betterment of medical provision for individuals that we care for, but primarily to consider the etiology of mental defect from the standpoint of its two great factors, eugenics and environment. The material available for such research work is fully as great, if not greater, than in any other institution existing in the land and for the last few years in particular, we have been working toward this end, completing former records making staff diagnoses of admissions, and all out-patient clinic cases. This mass of material is cumulative and personnel with opportunity and time could certainly enlighten us on a considerable number of questions that are constantly arising in our daily considerations and dealings with not only the patient population but the problem as a broad whole not only from the institutional standpoint but from the standpoint of the condition as the community's problem.

We have continued our research work, as best we can, through the various departments, social service, psychological, educational and medical, with special interest in certain phases, and for some years have been particularly interested in the aberrant mental symptomatology manifested not only in the mentally defective child but the child who is aberrant and not mentally defective. In this last year, at a meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Pittsburgh, we presented a paper showing definitely that this problem existed because of the fact that in 1,308 cases considered by the institution as having psychotic symptomatology, 605 or 45% had already been committed to the care of mental hospitals.

While we do not carry on a regular training course for nurses, we do carry on a training course for attendants. The curriculum for this is rather carefully selected and provided through the training in practical nursing as well as special attention given to the care of the feeble-minded. These courses are conducted twice annually.

Religious Services:

Religious services have been conducted regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Hebrew services are held on Saturdays. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James J. Fitzgibbons, at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by the local clergymen at Baldwinville. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Henry M. Lawrence, D.D., Rev. A. William Loos, Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, Rev. Francis E. Webster, Rev. Carol O. Morong, Rev. Walter Sillen and Rev. Edson G. Waterhouse, all of Waltham. The services at Templeton Colony have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Fred M. Estes, Rev. Joseph D. Prigmore, D.D., and Rev. George E. Crouse, all of Baldwinville.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony regularly by Mr. Abraham Alpert of Boston.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

During the past year the work of the Social Service department has been carried on by three full time social workers. A total of 891 cases was handled, which consisted of the following types: 119 patients paroled and under supervision; 1 patient on escape from parole; 79 patients concerning whom investigations were made prior to release on vacation, visit, or discharge; 15 patients whose cases were handled for miscellaneous reasons; 576 histories of out-patient or court cases; and 101 patients and out-patients followed up for research purposes. In addition 78 persons applied to the School for a boy or girl to work for them and most of these applications were investigated. A total of 1,173 visits were made in the community.

Supervision of patients on parole in the community still remains the major activity of the department. The number on parole this year is practically the same as last year, namely, — 120 patients, 43 males and 77 females. Of this number 12 have been returned to the School, one is now on escape, and 14 have been discharged, making a total on November 30, of 93 patients on parole, 27 males and 66 females.

More transfers than usual were made, changing patients from one place of work to another. Several were necessary because of changed circumstances in connection with employers. For example, 3 girls doing maid work in an institution had to be moved elsewhere because of the death of the matron in charge. In another case, the financial circumstances of the employer changed, in two others the employer went South for the winter, and in 9 others, transfers seemed warranted in order to give the patients experience in new work or an increase in wages. In every instance the patient's return to the institution was avoided if possible.

Nine girls and 9 boys who had never had a trial on parole were placed at work. The girls are still outside but three of the boys have returned. All 3 boys came back because they found their work too hard. Two were returned at their own requests but will undoubtedly again be replaced.

In addition to new paroles, 8 girls and 1 boy who had had previous trials were placed out once more. Four girls have been returned, 1 because of illness and 3 because it seemed almost impossible to devise any plans whereby they could be kept in the community. It is of interest to note that these 3 girls are all high grade, with intelligence quotients of 76, 88, and 90 respectively. Each is capable of good work and on that basis could have adjusted well. However, two were most insistent in regard to return, while the third behaved in such a way that no employer could be expected to put up with her conduct. Two of these girls have been diagnosed as psychotic, and adjustment outside had seemed rather hopeless when returned from earlier trials. However, it seemed advisable to try to stimulate and encourage additional effort on their parts but failure was not unexpected.

Of the total of 77 girls on parole during the year, 25 (or practically one-third) have been employed as maids in small general hospitals, private hospitals, or homes for convalescent or elderly patients. This type of placement seems to be developing in a satisfactory manner. A paper, "Group Placement of Moron Girls" which deals with our experiences in this type of parole, was read at a meeting of social workers held in connection with the American Association on Mental Deficiency

at Atlantic City in May. The work expected of these girls is quite routine and the fact that two or three girls can be placed together offers many advantages. Five other patients are working in private homes in which the employer is an invalid or semi-invalid. All are over 40 years of age, and seem quite stable and dependable. In fact, their employers find them kind, thoughtful, and capable of taking considerable responsibility.

Frequently, a prospective employer applies for a maid who can cook. Our response is that few of our girls are capable of taking much responsibility in this respect when first going out to work. However, as we look over the parole list for this year, we find that a number of our girls have developed into good cooks. Probably some of their progress was due to a natural ability and interest in cooking; but the skill of the remainder resulted from their early training in our domestic science classes, followed by patient, individual instruction from employers. Twenty girls in the parole group are reported as good cooks, and several may be classed as excellent cooks, taking full responsibility in their work.

Another form of work which seems to be within the capacity of a number of girls is the care of children, especially small ones. This qualification too is usually developed under the individual employer's instruction, as we do not recommend that the girls be given charge of children except as the employer wishes to take the responsibility. Fourteen girls of the parole group can be recommended for being competent in the management of children.

In regard to suitable work for our boys, we have concluded that there are few boys who can be adequately supervised in urban environments. However, two boys were placed at work in lunch rooms and one other found work of this type for himself. One of these proved entirely unsuited for his job and asked to return to the School. Three boys are doing well as house boys, another as a helper at a filling station. Two others are now in a small shop, learning the cabinet maker's trade and one of these is earning good wages. The remainder of the boys are in rural or semi-rural districts, as helpers in various types of agricultural work ranging from dairy farms to poultry. One boy has done excellent work on a small place in the country where he lives with an invalid man and his wife. His employer is completely paralyzed and blind, but his mind is keen and he spends much of his time, planning and directing the boy's work. The duties of the boy consist of the care of about 200 hens and chickens, chores about the house and yard, and in summer, the care of a small vegetable garden, sufficient for the needs of the household. Several boys are good milkers and help in the farmer's dairy, taking considerable pride in helping to keep the milk up to standard.

The research work with follow-up visits and study of psychotic patients and out-patients was continued with an increase in the number of cases handled. An exhaustive study of symptoms recorded on nearly 1,500 research cards of such patients was made by the Head Social Worker. The result of this analysis was used by the Superintendent in his paper last spring at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Pittsburgh. Many interesting points developed and are worthy of further study.

An experiment in using a camp as a vacation home for parole girls was tried with considerable success last summer. Heretofore, this has seemed like an impossible undertaking. We have felt the need of a suitable boarding place where our parole girls could have a vacation with outdoor life, good food and wholesome recreation, plus adequate supervision. For years, we had used several places at the seashore or in the country, usually a private home where the girl paid her board and recreation was provided. However, such homes could not handle groups of girls nor could such vacations be granted to any but trustworthy high grade girls. Last spring we were fortunate in locating a married woman who was well recommended, intelligent, interested in our plans and willing to cooperate in carrying them out. She was also willing to undertake the task of supervision and charged a reasonable rate of board. She owned a summer home on a river where conditions seemed suitable for our needs. We had the use of two camps with screened porches in a secluded grove in a small restricted colony, and a sandy bathing beach nearby. Our supervisor took general charge and proved to be a good cook. Furthermore, an assistant was available who not only was a trained nurse but a good swimming instructor as well.

Cooperating fully with the social workers and making many helpful suggestions, the supervisors planned sufficient recreation to keep the girls busy out of doors. Picnics in the grove or on the beach were planned or outings elsewhere, as the supervisor drives her own car. Swimming, games, walks, rides and even movies were provided if the weather proved unfavorable for outdoor activities. Often an evening was spent in impromptu entertainment, with singing and dancing together as the camp had an old piano as well as a radio. Whenever a girl preferred or needed rest and quiet, this was also furnished. Every girl enjoyed her vacation, felt sorry to leave and is looking forward to next summer.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The major part of the work of the department has been the giving of psychometric examinations and for the year ending November 30, 1937, the total reached 1,837. Of this number, 189 are admission studies, 616 out-patients (113 examinations made of juvenile delinquents in accordance with Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931) and 1,032 re-examinations of house patients.

The analysis of cases admitted shows the same preponderance of moron and borderline individuals as has been reported in previous years. The actual psychometric distribution of admissions being idiots, 10.3%; imbeciles, 31.2%; above imbeciles, 58.5%. This majority of high grade cases has been achieved only by means of most careful selection of applicants by the medical staff but it scarcely compensates for the loss through discharge of individuals of comparable rating. Even though allowance is made for difference in chronological age and general efficiency, the recent admissions offer comparatively poor material for training and successful return to the community. The increasing frequency of mal-adjustment and behavior disorders in the children admitted creates a problem which is sometimes more serious than the existing mental defect.

As of November 30, 1937, the distribution of population is as follows: idiots, 14.1%; imbeciles, 41.6%; above imbeciles, 44.3%. These figures are based on the total population and obscure certain differences in distribution of male and female patients. Of the adult female enrollment, 46.1% are of moron or borderline grade, though only 36% of the males fall in these categories. This accumulation of adult women is accompanied by a corresponding scarcity of moron girls of school age.

The composition of the out-patient group remains essentially the same as has been reported in the past. On the whole, the boys are more numerous, younger and somewhat brighter than the girls, though 47% of both groups are psychometrically above the level of mental deficiency. A large number of these individuals were referred to the clinic with a request for admission and the frequency of such request for children of dull or even basal norm intelligence reflects the confusion existing in the public mind between mental deficiency and mental aberration.

The 113 juvenile offenders examined by this institution present a serious problem. Fewer than 10% are definitely mentally defectives, five boys are of superior intelligence and the great majority fall within those psychometric limits corresponding to the statistical classification "Dull". If one accepts the theory that this rating (I.Q. 80-89) is more probably the score obtained by the average individual, intellectual retardation in itself can not be regarded as an adequate cause of delinquency, but the failure of the public schools to recognize this inadequacy may be a real factor. Twenty-seven of the delinquents examined had been brought into court on the count of "Chronic School Offender" or of "Stubborn Child". This is readily understandable when examination shows that twenty-six are doing arithmetic from two to five years below the standard for the school grade in which they had been placed. The two boys whose work is five years below the expected level are in the first and second years of senior high school, but their attempts to do arithmetical problems of sixth grade difficulty are a complete failure. Though one can not condone delinquency as a reaction to failure, it does seem that an enormous strain is placed on the dull adolescent if he is expected to fall further and further behind his associates without any compensation or even right of protest.

The high frequency of the charge of larceny may be a reflection of economic conditions but in these delinquents it does not appear as a single misdemeanor.

At the time of examination, 64 persons had a record of previous court offences, and 46 of these had made both their initial and subsequent court appearance on this charge alone. The concept of attaining a desired end through work and honest effort seems entirely outside the philosophy of this type of individual.

In addition to its purely psychometric work, the department has this year made a survey of the incidence of convulsions in the developmental history of 1,000 house patients, a statistical analysis of the psychological records of psychotic patients has been started, some time has been spent in using the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet in conjunction with the earlier edition, an experiment is in progress for the study of capacity for deductive thinking in the adult moron, and in conjunction with a member of the medical staff some exhaustive work is to be carried on with adult idiots.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

The teaching staff consists of one head teacher, three sense training teachers, one kindergartner, eight grade teachers (one of whom does part-time testing and remedial work in reading), one physical training teacher, one sports director for boys, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time) and one teacher who directs dramatics and serves as accompanist in the Music and Physical Training Departments.

There is at present a total school population of 518 pupils, 332 of whom are enrolled in classes graded from Kindergarten to Grade V, and 224 of whom attend Sense Training or Seguin Classes for children whose mental age is five years or under. There is some overlapping, as children who have reached a mental age of four years and whose I. Q. is 40 or above, attend both Kindergarten and Seguin Classes.

The grade school enrollment is distributed as follows:

<i>By Grades</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>By grades</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>
Kindergarten	55	Grade IV	40
Grade I	91	Ungraded Class for older girls . .	20
Grade II	53	Ungraded Classes for imbecile boys	28
Grade III	45		

<i>By chronological age</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>By chronological age</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>
6 yrs. to 6 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	2	13 yrs. to 13 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	60
7 yrs. to 7 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	4	14 yrs. to 14 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	53
8 yrs. to 8 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	20	15 yrs. to 15 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	40
9 yrs. to 9 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	16	16 yrs. to 16 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	18
10 yrs. to 10 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	26	17 yrs. to 17 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	6
11 yrs. to 11 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	35	18 yrs. to 18 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	3
12 yrs. to 12 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	49		

<i>By mental age</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>By mental age</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>
4 yrs. to 4 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	23	9 yrs. to 9 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	47
5 yrs. to 5 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	39	10 yrs. to 10 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	30
6 yrs. to 6 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	59	11 yrs. to 11 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	5
7 yrs. to 7 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	71	12 yrs. to 12 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	3
8 yrs. to 8 yrs. 11 mos. . . .	55		

<i>By Intelligence Quotient</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>By Intelligence Quotient</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>
39	1	60-69	140
40-49	33	70-79	58
50-59	97	80-84	3

The numerical distribution in the sense training classes is as follows: Seguin classes for young imbecile and moron children, 78; hospital class, 16; infirmary class, 17; West Building classes for idiot children, 82; classes for imbecile boys from 12 to 16 years of age, 31.

In the Physical Training Department, 608 pupils are receiving training in graded groups, 409 of these being of school age, and 199 adults. The year is divided into four divisions with a major sport for each: namely, baseball for boys, and tennis and softball for girls; soccer for boys, and field hockey for girls; volley ball; and basketball. Outdoor activities such as track events, ice hockey, coasting

are also engaged in seasonally. Leagues and teams are classified according to ability of participators, and contests are keen, providing entertainment for those who take part and for the less active patients who are observers only. The new athletic field has been much appreciated for outdoor events.

All school children attend and enjoy singing classes. In addition, the following activities are carried on by the Music Department: Toy Orchestra, enrollment, 36; Junior Orchestra, 13; Senior Orchestra, 16; Junior Band, 12; Senior Band, 24; Boys' Catholic Choir, 25; Girls' Catholic Choir, 34; Protestant Choir, 36; Boys' Glee Club, 40; Junior Chorus, (Girls) 39; Senior Chorus (Girls), 42; Glee Club (School Girls), 35; and Chorus for Imbecile Girls, 44.

Four community sings were held by this department during the year, and music was provided for dances and other entertainments. An exhibition of the work of the combined music and physical training classes was given in Howe Hall in June, and a similar outdoor entertainment was given on the Lawn at the close of the school year. The choirs provided music for the regular religious services, as well as special, more elaborate music for church festivals. The Girls' Chorus followed our established custom of singing carols on the School grounds on the Sunday evening preceding Christmas.

At present, 178 girls are attending Domestic Science Classes. This department is much overcrowded but the girls are nevertheless given as practical training as possible, the emphasis being placed upon the essentials of housekeeping and cooking. This department supplied refreshments for dormitory and school parties held during the year. During the early fall months, the girls were engaged in canning fruits and vegetables.

Remedial Reading presents a great problem in the school curriculum. Of the 27 new admissions to school classes this fall who graded from 7 years to 10 years mentally, 10 were one year retarded in reading ability, 5 were 2 yrs. retarded; 2 were over 3 years retarded; and 3 were absolute non-readers. In the total school population, 79 pupils are more than 1½ years retarded, and of this number, we are able to provide 62 with special coaching. All retarded children are tested for auditory and visual analysis, and because of our limited facilities for coaching, grouped in classes of 2, matching similarities of reading level and difficulty as closely as possible.

Most of these children read on a primer level or lower. With these, the following are being used: Picture dictionary work, Webster's Pre-Primer, Stone's "Seat-work Activities for Beginners in Reading", "Tom and Jip", attempting to build a larger instant sight vocabulary. In some cases, a modified form of the Fernald Keller system of the kinaesthetic method is found useful.

With children who read on Grade I level or above, the system of word analysis suggested by Durrell is being used. This plan is based on ear training, and emphasizes the teaching of letter names, initial sounds, blends, phonograms, prefixes and suffixes, without separating the words into single sound elements.

For a few children who have achieved a reading level of Grade II or higher, a direct phonic system — the Hegge-Kirk Drills in Remedial Reading — is being used with success.

So far during the present school year, it has not been necessary to establish special small classes for children who are problems in erratic behavior. Of the children who attended such classes last year, one has been graduated from school and the others are attending regular classes fairly successfully.

During the past year, the overgrown imbecile boys have been separated from the faster moving moron school groups, and placed in two classes by themselves. This has been very satisfactory, both from the teaching standpoint and that of the boys' social adjustment.

The school was, as usual, responsible for card parties, seasonal parties, informal dances and entertainments in the dormitories, as part of the institution recreational program. A minstrel show and five other dramatic entertainments were presented in Howe Hall for the enjoyment of all patients. A party, with appropriate entertainment and refreshments, was held in each dormitory in lieu of social hour previously carried on. At Christmas time, 15 plays, cantatas, and concerts were presented as part of the season's festivities, patients of varying mental and chronological ages taking part in these entertainments in their own dormitories. These

were later repeated in Howe Hall for all patients. Three entertainments were given at Templeton Colony by Waverley boys and girls, to the great enjoyment of both participants and spectators.

The school department has continued to carry on the School Testing at the weekly out-patient clinics, and to assist with tests given under Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1931. In June, all school children were given individual school tests, showing scholastic achievement, and reports of progress and conduct were recorded in physical training, music, sense training, domestic science, and manual training classes.

In the Industrial Department, the following numbers are now enrolled: Girls' Manual, 161; West Building Industrial Room, 82; North West Industrial Room, 78; Dressmaking and Knitting Room, 27; Sewing Room, 12; Beauty Parlor, 10; Barber Shop, 10; Elementary Manual Training Classes, 93; and Boys' Manual, 188.

Following is the report of work accomplished in the Industrial Department from December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937.

Weaving: Towel and napkin material, 5,943 yds.; rug material, 552½ yds.; fancy material, 86½ yds. (scarf, pillow and towel material); Todd loom mats, 40.

Embroidery: 161 runners; 53 center pieces, 38 small doilies, 5 towels, 25 pillows, 19 toys, 1 alphabet wall hanging, 12 aprons, 25 bags, 37 pieces for bedroom and dayroom sets, 1 cap, 1 chair set, 7 prs. curtains, 12 coat covers, 10 handkerchiefs, 3 iron holders, 8 pictures, 16 pr. pillow cases, 18 table covers, 1 bedspread, 1 tapestry, chair seat, 3 tapestry pictures, 14 wall hangings, 1-5 piece wool embroidered set.

Knitting: 71 face cloths, 17 sweaters, 8 prs. mittens, 1 bag, 1 belt, 6 caps, 3 Colonial mats, 1 chair seat, 1 skirt, 1 weavit scarf, 2 doll's outfits.

Crocheting: 50 doilies, 39 face cloths, 1 scarf, 414 yds. edging, 4 sweaters, 6 sets chair backs, 1 cap and scarf set, 21 collars, 6 caps, 1 pr. cuffs, 13 dishcloths, 20 bags, 1 belt, 6 ties, 1 pr. slippers, 1-5 piece luncheon set, 1 skirt, 2 iron holders, 2 purses, 3 window cords, 2 tumbler muffs.

Basketry: 3 flower baskets, 1 coaster, 1 large tray, 2 baskets mended.

Sewing: 181 doz. garter tips, 114 iron holders, 2 costumes, 21 aprons, 17 bean bags, 15 pr. curtains, 6 curtain valances, 21 pillows, 5 scarfs, 3 box covers, 24 Gym. markers, 1 braiding strip, 8 button strips, 12 needle cases.

Scrapbooks: 52 complete books made and 4,065 pictures cut out.

Books and magazines re-bound: 139 volumes.

Braided rugs: 3. 3 braided table mats, 11 braided weave rugs, 50 hooked rugs. Other hooked articles: 13 pillows, 30 mats, 14 chair seats, 1 square, 2 footstool covers.

Brass work: 3 pr. bookends. Crepe paper work: 2 panels, 4 hair bands, 1 coaster.

Leather work: 2 belts, 17 purses, 1 bridge case, 1 book cover, 1 match box cover.

Miscellaneous: tatting — 9 yds. lace and 7 tatted cups. Pictures puzzles, 24. Bandages rolled, 13,850. Dolls dressed, 21. Painted articles: 3 flower pots, 3 cabinets, 9 baskets. Wall hangings not included in embroidery, 7. Pillow lace, 4¾ yds. Net bags, 88. Basket ball baskets, 6.

Knitting and Dressmaking Room: Stockings, long tan, 264 prs.; half-hose, 2,177 prs.; wool socks (gym.), 65 prs.; baseball stockings, 81 prs.; dresses, 105; farmerette suits, 22; costumes, 5; sailor collars, 34; sailor caps, 34; sweaters, (mended), 42; 5 dolls dressed; 1 blouse; 21 denim bags, 1 sense training bag; 6 pr. curtains, 2 valances; 4 ironing board covers, 3 collars, 3 smocks.

Barber Shop: hair cuts, 13,901; shaves, 14,964. *Beauty Parlor:* hair cuts, 7,594; manicures, 200; waves, 1,708; shampoos, 403.

Sewing Room: 15,643 pieces. *Mattresses:* new, 119; re-made, 39; new pillows, 6; pillows re-made, 440. *Brooms:* 805 house brooms, 76 barn brooms.

Repair work: 161 rope rubbers; 70 squilgees; 59 beds; 2 office chairs; 9 cot beds; 4 canvas cot beds; 7 cabinets; 6 bureau drawers; 5 bureaus; 97 lawn settees; 215 bed feet; 1 wax box; 1 play material box; 1 cupboard; 38 coat hangers repaired; 1 bread board; 5 barber chairs; 4 desks; 5 plant boxes; 53 ward settees; 17 teeter boards; 4 tooth brush racks; 2 bed room chairs; 1 music rack; 1 lawn chair; 4 Kiddy Kars; 3 couches; 2 brooms; 3 end tables; 1 bulletin board; 37 stools; 1 plant stand; 14 step-ladders; 2 lock boxes; 148 beds tightened; 63

tampicos; 2,119 chairs; 260 bed springs; 4 bentwood chairs; 111 common chairs; 6 class room chairs; 215 Dining-room chairs; 62 wheel chairs; 9 common tables; 2 wash-boards; 2 sofas; 5 laundry carts; 18 small tables; 2 hall settees; 1 dish washer rack; 2 bedroom tables; 2 tilt-top tables; 10 material boxes; 2 couch feet; 28 school desks tightened; 4 clothes racks; 3 bathing benches; 1 flag box; 4 towel racks; 1 tennis net; 1 desk drawer; 1 baseball glove; 1 dust mop; 1 hammer; 1 window brush; 1 porch settee; 2 toilet hoppers; 11 sleds; 5 ropes on sleds; 1 clothes basket; 1 lounging chair; 1 sewing basket; 1 sectional file cabinet; 3 rug frames; 12 strawberry trays; 1 sewing machine; 1 book case; 3 powder boxes; 1 printing press; 3 sewing cabinets; 1 heavy living room chair; 1 picture frame; 14 mail bags made; 1 piano stool; 1 baseball rack.

Bench Work: 11 plant stands made; 276 old brooms taken apart; 26 end tables made; 2 book cases made; 11 filing card boxes made; 1,091 coat hangers made; 38 lock boxes made; 9 prs. book ends; 2 drop leaf tables; 1 basket ball game board; 2 sneaker racks; 32 toys; 116 plant boxes; 3 large material boxes; 3 material boxes; 6 arrows; 1 pipe; 17 waste baskets; 58 lawn settees put together; 18 tampicos put together; 82 squilgees put together; 48 tampico brush backs made; 147 short handle brushes backed; 1 window stick; 1 clothes tree; 12 small boxes; 1 boot black stand; 24 hot boards; 9 rope rubbers made; 1 corner shelf; 1 bench; 434 flesh brush backs; 277 short handle brush backs made; 1,638 corn scrub brushes backed; 706 flesh brushes backed; 2 small boats; 1 knife and fork box; 6 berry trays; 9 show cards; 1 sewing cabinet; 5 rose trellises; 4 tooth brush racks; 1 June Exhibition sign; 1 letter box; 17 picture puzzle boxes; 4 bulletin boards; 1 ring toss game; 4 rope rings for game; 4 foot stools; 6 bulletin boards covered; 6 magazine racks; 1 curtain stretcher; 2 rug hanging rods; 2 rug frames made; 12 checker boards made; 1 powder box; 40 packing boxes taken apart; 25 bread boards made; 1 folding screen frame made; 12 rug frame standards; 3 violins for play; 3 bows for play; 1 clock dial for play; 24 wreath hoops; 24 candle sticks; 5 horses' heads for play; 1 street corner sign; 10 Christmas trees mounted; 2 anchors for Minstrel show; 1 helms wheel; 1 booth; 1 spool plant stand; 216 brooms taken apart; 40 wreaths made; 1 store front; stages set up for North West Building, Ward 22 and Boys' Home.

Painting: 45 lawn settees; 50 lawn chairs; 17 plant stands; 141 plant boxes; 2 plant tubs; 3 rose trellises; 12 dirt pails; 15 water pails; 28 fire pails; 34 common chairs; 81 ward settees; 21 arm chairs; 15 rocking chairs; 2 office desks; 9 office chairs; 23 school desks, scraped and refinished; 33 small rocking chairs; 18 tampicos; 195 short handled brushes; 60 dining-room tables; 4 small tables; 27 magazine racks; 13 waste baskets; 1 office bench; 206 dining-room chairs; 7 sets book ends; 78 hot boards; 5 step-ladders; 11 end tables; 24 stools; 3 foot stools; 16 cabinets; 3 book cases scraped and refinished; 2 filing cabinets; 2 sets screens; 33 large material boxes; 2 black boards; 13 music racks; 1 bed-room table shel-laced and varnished; 5 hanging book cases; 2 sneaker racks; 5 coat trees; 38 lock boxes; 12 paper hats; 1 fern stand; 1 pipe; 6 arrows; 1 laundry basket; 1 radio table; 2 Seguin form boards; 15 small boxes; 1 writing desk; 331 beds; 31 crib beds; 1,095 coat hangers; 823 play blocks; 1 salt box; 1 pepper box; 1 knife box; 11 picture puzzle boxes; 1 clothes basket; 3 wicker chairs; 1 Kiddy Kar; 2 Dictionary Stands and 30 Filing Boxes scraped and refinished; 9 checker boards; 1 rug frame; 12 rug frame standards; 1 dressing table; 1 couch bed; 5 bureaus; 2 mirros; 2 baskets; 3 violins, 3 bows; 1 sign post; 1 sign card; 6 sleds; 1 large clock dial; 1 cardboard clock; 1 board; 1 store front; 1 fireplace; 1 walking cane; 272 curtain pole rings; 20 curtain pole knobs; 16 curtain poles and fittings; 16 curtain pole brackets; 48 small sticks for class room; 1 helms wheel and 2 anchors for show.

Printing: 400 out-patient clinic blanks; 5,000 temperature records; 11,100 needed on requisition slips; 4,000 daily farm labor sheets; 300 folders; 1,000 subject slips; 90 Corporation Notice Cards; 750 physical training cards; 2,000 time off slips; 1,000 daily population changes; 6,500 boys' blouses slips; 1,500 notes for annual statements; 2,500 manual training daily reports; 500 popular songs sheets; 1,500 girls' clothing cards; 1,500 blanks for Dr. Dowling; 5,000 diet reports; 1,185 programs; 1,778 name cards; 70 labels; 6,000 teachers' daily

reports; 2,000 key requisitions; 13,000 school clinic cards; 2,500 Exhibition Cards; 86 Index cards; 1,000 school class records; 1,000 training class records; 1,000 employees' agreements; 3,000 boys' general slips; 9,000 girls' general slips; 6,000 boys' shoe slips; 2,500 application house files; 61 labels for library; 1,000 emergency operation blanks; 650 patient rosters; 500 Catholic choir slips; 1,000 vacation cards; 5,000 request for purchase; 500 Dr. Roberts' cards; 2,000 notices to matrons' storeroom; 2,000 laundry matron's reports; 500 score blanks; 2,500 daily farm products; 2,500 laundry reports; 17,500 movement of population.

Miscellaneous: Shoe repairing, 12,462. Scissors sharpened, 211. Knives sharpened, 1,234. Coir mats, 14 Coir braid mats; 8 Coir yarn mats. Braided mats — 5 braid weaves. Cane seating: 19 rocking chairs; 22 common chairs; 4 bentwood chairs; 1 bench.

Brushes: 1,610 corn scrubs; 598 flesh brushes; 199 short handled brushes; 208 tampicos; 90 squilgees.

Miscellaneous: 81 tampicos taken apart; 90 squilgees taken apart; 673 corn scrub brushes taken apart; 110 flesh brushes taken apart; 195 flesh brushes sandpapered; 122 play blocks sandpapered; 4 plant stands sandpapered and 3 lock boxes sandpapered; 1 button tree; 1 jelly bean tree; 4 dozen paper flowers; 5 sandbags; 2 decorated waste baskets, 5 decorated jars; 1 toy circus (20 pieces); 4 beaded hair bands; 1 beaded belt.

Canning: 451½ gal. rhubarb, 44½ gal. mustard pickle, 40½ gal. chili sauce, 36½ gal. chutney, 5½ gal. celery relish, 54½ gal. crab apple jelly, 183 5-oz. glasses crab apple jelly, 4½ gal. grape jelly, 4 1-qt. jars grape jelly, 110 5-oz. glasses grape jelly.

The total value of the articles manufactured in the industrial training department by children of school age during the past year was \$27,030.82.

WAVERLEY OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Wednesday of each week, dealt with 616 patients; new patients, first visit 522, and return visits, 94.

These 616 patients, including 113 examined under Chapter 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931, were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 231 (including 29 with psychosis with mental defect); dull, 99; borderline, 108; basal norm, 66; epileptic, 5; psychotic 29; question of future psychosis, 24; deferred, 47; superior, 3; constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis, 2; and cerebral spinal syphilis, 2.

The work of the out-patient clinic occupies practically a full day per week of the time of the entire staff, and at least a day and a half per week is occupied in the examination of Chapter 215 cases by one or another member of the staff.

TRAVELING SCHOOL CLINIC

The schedule of the traveling school clinic for this year included 40 school weeks or 200 days.

The actual number of working days was 186. The difference in number is due to holidays, vacations, no school (inclement weather), conferences and teachers' meetings.

The clinic personnel attends certain conferences for workers in special classes.

The work this year has been covered by the regular psychiatrist and psychologist. No new territory has been assigned to us and none removed. One clinic was cancelled because of the illness of the school nurse in that town. For this reason it was impossible to do the preliminary work.

The towns and cities in our territory are as follows, 18 in all: Bourne, Brewster, Danvers, Dennis, Fall River, Lynn, Middleton, Mashpee, New Bedford, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown, Worcester and Yarmouth.

Clinics were held in the towns and cities, as follows, with the number examined in each place. Danvers, 2; Fall River, 156; Lynn, 52, New Bedford, 58, Revere; 128; Salem, 59; Somerset, 13; Swansea, 20; Waltham, 142; Watertown, 60 and Worcester, 378. Total completed examinations, 1,068; incomplete examinations, 38.

Worcester being the largest city in our territory is given the greatest amount of time. We are not always able to give the amount of time requested by some of

our clients. The smaller towns are visited, as a rule, at two or three year intervals.

We find an ever-growing interest in the problem of the retarded children and the number of special classes is slowly increasing. It is often difficult for a School board to assume the expense of such a class, or classes. It means new equipment for a suitable room and a specially trained teacher who is usually given a higher salary than she would receive in grades one or two.

The nature of our problems has not changed materially and can best be described by referring to the report of last year 1935-1936.

There is an increase in the numbers of those diagnosed as Dull and Borderline. They are a real and ever-present problem to teachers and in the school curriculum. The school departments are realizing the seriousness of reading disabilities. The difficulty is not confined to any one group of those mentally retarded. It is very important that any child should learn to read as well as he can. More teachers are being trained in remedial reading and good results are being shown.

The number of children in Kindergarten, and Grades I and II, being presented to the clinic is encouraging. Retardation, recognized at these early periods, is more effectively treated.

The total number of examinations was 1,068. First examinations, 731; second examinations, 289; third examinations, 45; and fourth examinations, 3. Incomplete examinations, 38.

First examinations, 250 girls and 481 boys. Second examinations, 84 girls and 205 boys. Third examinations, 12 girls and 33 boys. Fourth examinations, 3 boys.

The diagnoses of these examinations are as follows:

	Total	Girls	Boys
Superior	0	0	0
Basal norm.	40	6	34
Dull	137	38	99
Borderline	247	93	154
Feebleminded (Moron)	343	114	229
Deferred	301	95	206
	1,068	346	722

Mental diagnoses, other than retardation, were psychoses, diagnosed, 4; psychoses, undiagnosed, 8; psychoneuroses, 3; psychopathic personality, 4; brain damage, 6; and mongoloid imbeciles, 2.

Behavior problems: defective delinquents, 5; and potential defective delinquents, 21.

Physical Disabilities: Treatment advised as indicated — anemia, 2; cardiac conditions, 7; cervical glands, 7; chorea, 4; ears, defective hearing, 60; endocrine imbalance, 17; epilepsy, 10; eyes, defective vision, 228; height, marked deviations, 151; neurological clinic, 4; orthopedic clinic, 12; poliomyelitis, residuals, 3; posture defects, serious, 103; syphilis, congenital, 10; teeth, defective, 535; tonsils, needing treatment, 148; tuberculosis, 1; and weight, marked deviations, 280.

Recommendations, educational and social: special class, 618; coaching class, 201; continue in grade, 146; leave school, 66; institution now, urgent, 37; institution, later, 36 (That is, may remain in school, for present, but will need institution training in order to become trained to the extent of his ability and to be self-supporting later); child guidance clinic, 12 (for extended observation and treatment, borderline and dull children); reading disabilities, treatment for, 44; and speech defects, treatment for, 177.

Educational Recommendations.

	Special Class	Coaching Class	Continue in Grade	Leave School	Institution
Boys					
I examination . . .	280	116	70	6	9
II examination . . .	147	33	13	34	14
Girls					
I examination . . .	141	43	46	10	10
II examination . . .	50	9	17	16	4
	618	201	146	66	37

Reasons for examinations, First examinations, retardation, per se, 717 (girls 244 and boys 473); retardation and school problem, 10 (girls 4 and boys 6); retardation and behavior problems, 4 (girls 2 and boys 2).

Re-examinations, reasons for: — a. Called for by the clinic to ascertain progress and to make final diagnoses. b. Sometimes requested by the schools because the child's progress is not satisfactory.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last sixteen years shows that the number examined not feeble-minded has increased in percentage each year until the figure for 1937 shows 68% of the patients in the public school clinics that are not feeble-minded as compared to 18.7% in 1922 indicating that many school problems other than mental defect are involved in retardation in school accomplishments. This evidences the appreciation of educational problem by public schools when a standardized curriculum is established and cannot be followed by the majority but makes a greater number referred to school clinics for examination of higher level than mental defect. These examinations take longer than lower level intelligence and accounts for smaller number of examinations per year.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 25 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Harvard University, Simmons College, Tufts College, Massachusetts School of Art, Perry Kindergarten School, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Boston University Sociology Class, Radcliffe College, Webber College, Wellesley College Department of Psychology, Framingham State Teachers College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, McLean Hospital, Newton Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Cambridge City Hospital.

Official Visitors:

Ten states and possessions of the United States and six foreign countries. During the past year we have had visitors from California, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and the Philippine Islands, and from Australia, Poland, Scotland, South Africa, Switzerland and Canada (Ontario, Alberta, and New Brunswick).

Amusements and Entertainments:

Amusements and entertainments are really a part of the Trinity of Education and includes the so-called social field, quite separate and apart from industrial training or pedagogical training and with a twenty-four hour period of life to live for an individual in an institution, this is a most important item. While religion is included in our social activities as to the training program and we report this under another heading, I would emphasize its importance in the social training but dealing definitely and strictly with amusements and entertainments, we feel that this should fill in the gaps of any part of the twenty-four hours not provided for by industrial training, pedagogical training, eating or sleeping and this includes, of course, all the indoor and outdoor activities that may be included in athletics, baseball, hockey and tennis, competitions in gymnasium activities, field sports such as soccer, and we have had this year field hockey for the girls and they have taken a great interest in it as well as tennis. We have also had dances, moving pictures, band and orchestra performances, dramatics of some sort are either held in our Assembly Hall or in the individual houses at almost weekly intervals, with special programs arranged for the various holidays, particularly Christmas, Fourth of July, Halloween and Thanksgiving.

As a matter of fact, our gymnasium is occupied practically 12 hours a day and there is hardly an evening that there is not some activity for either special groups or for general assembly. Moving pictures are provided for Saturday afternoons and Saturday evenings through the greater part of the year at Waverley and for every week at Templeton Colony throughout the year. We rather emphasized this year our intramural competitive athletics, particularly baseball and although we continue to play games with other institutional groups from the community or other institutions, we have found that the intramural competitions serve their purpose full as well and increase the interest in these activities, rather particularly commendable is the morale developed by ball games between employees and patients, and a series of these games in the last summer were very satisfactory.

Our new athletic field was completed this year and this has augmented greatly our facilities for all outdoor athletic games. We have made a cement core dam for pond that we may be assured of skating and hockey in winter.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$89,236.28. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds: 10,257 asparagus, 65,522 string beans, 2,154 shell beans, 121,118 beets, 8,677 beet greens, 1,164 broccoli, 192,696 cabbage, 1,382 cantaloupes, 226,601 carrots, 1,021 cauliflower, 12,936 celery, 48,224 chard, 70,525 corn, 30,686 cucumbers, 44,708 lettuce, 36,742 onions, 72 oyster plant, 55,304 parsnips, 571 peas, 12,631 peppers, 2,471 pumpkins, 9,221 radish, 17,561 rhubarb, 1,298 scallions, 28,561 spinach, 30,372 summer squash, 110,817 winter squash, 227,183 tomatoes, 152,140 turnips, 480 turnip greens, 33,300 corn stover, 39,346 vegetable tops, 258,116 potatoes, 175,998 apples, No. 1; 103,917 apples No. 2, 7,207 crabapples, 2,500 cider apples, 589 citron, 1,892 blackberries, 271.25 cherries, 2,629 grapes, 674 pears, 130 plums, 368 raspberries, 3,841.25 strawberries, 150,090 ensilage, 878,348.7 milk, 7,228 beef, cow; 728 beef, heifer, 8,866 beef, steer; 754 veal, 2,114 hides, 546,825 hay No. 1, 13,000 hay No. 2, 3,000 meadow hay, 37,373 pork, 698,000 ice, 531 cords wood, and 30,777 feet lumber.

For table use there has been produced from the farm 3,012,025.2 lbs. or 1,506 tons, including milk and meats. This is equivalent to 4.32 lbs. of food per day per patient, exclusive of food purchased as food for the dietary, or including employees who received maintenance, 3.51 lbs. of food per day per person.

The total poundage of farm products for animal consumption is 788,061 lbs. or 394.03 tons.

The total amount of potatoes grown equalled 4,302 bushels.

Five acres of land have been cleared at Templeton Colony this year.

Our farm crops with few exceptions have been very satisfactory. Apples have yielded almost a barrel per person, including employees and patients.

Increased acreage by clearing of land has made us able this year for the first time to raise sufficient hay at Templeton Colony so that purchase of hay for the Colony is not anticipated in the next year.

Canning:

There were 23,176.5 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use.

CONSTRUCTION

The Administration Building, Project M-104, P.W.A. Docket 1146, has been completed, equipment purchased, and Special Project, W.P.A. 165-14-8162, for parking space has been completed.

Special appropriation for the remodelling of St. Elizabeth's Property has been completed, equipped and is occupied by two physicians.

Under the heading of Repairs and Renewals, alterations have been made in the basement of Howe Hall and equipment under the heading of Special Appropriations has been purchased and is practically ready for occupancy. This will free the first floor of our present so-called Recreation and Drug Room Building for purpose of alteration for hospital facilities. This has been requested in Special Appropriations for 1938 and we hope that it may be approved.

There is remaining under Special Appropriation Requests for Proposed Construction, the following list which was submitted as approved by the Board of Trustees in their July meeting. The sequence of importance in these items is, of course, first of all, water supply for Templeton Colony. Some of these items may be considered under the heading of Repairs and Renewals and appropriated in the next budget under these headings, but have been submitted up to the present time as Special Appropriations Requests.

Appropriation Requests:

No. 1. Boiler at Farm House Colony, Laundry Building.

No. 2 Remodeling of 1st floor front of former Administration Building for living quarters for employees, with equipment.

No. 3 Extension of power and heating facilities, including hot water extension, steam lines and tunnel construction.

a. New equipment for power house, one conveyor and bunker. b. three ash hoppers. c. Hot water to Howe Hall. d. Extension of present tunnels for heating mains and hot water lines.

No. 1 Extension of tunnel from Head House outside Tarbell Hall, backward on line to steam and hot water mains crossing brook from Head House at the end of line from Power House, where steam enters trenches to Service Building, Laundry and Infirmary.

No. 2 Tunnel construction for heat and hot water from Head House to Laundry and Infirmary.

No. 3 Extension of present tunnel from Power House to point known as Head House, West of Laundry, to Service Building, Head House; Service Building, Head House to East Building, and trench extension from East Building to Superintendent's House.

No. 4 Extension of tunnel from Storehouse to all buildings on East Side of Institution.

e. Sprinkler System throughout the Institution.

No. 4 Installation of Generating Plant as part of present Power Plant, if, after investigation by engineers, sufficient saving or an economy to generate electricity rather than purchase is demonstrated, with the idea in view that exhaust steam can be utilized for hot water supply. A central hot water circulating system to a large extent is now in use and with proper tunnel construction can be entirely in effect. Also, there may be considered a certain amount of heating of buildings by exhaust steam.

No. 5 Water supply at Templeton Colony.

No. 6 Laundry Equipment at Templeton Colony.

No. 7 Telephone extension.

No. 8 On basis of additional employees for 48-hour week, additional kitchen, dining-room facilities and dormitories will be necessary, with equipment, and tunnel construction from present steam connections to be added.

No. 9 Resurfacing and extension of Roads and Construction of Concrete Areas and Grading for New Buildings.

No. 10 Hospital facilities for male patients, male employees, female patients, and female employees, to accommodate a total of 50, with equipment for same and laboratory facilities.

No. 11 Infirmary Building for younger female children to accommodate 100, with equipment for same, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.

No. 12 Two Buildings for young girls, with equipment, to accommodate 100 in each building, and tunnel construction from present steam connections

No. 13 Building for young boys to accommodate 100, with equipment, and tunnel construction from present steam connections.

No. 14 Two cottages for officer employees, with equipment and with garage for each.

No. 15 Three double garages and one single garage.

No. 16 Remodelling of buildings and adding enclosed fire escape exits to various buildings, as specified by Inspection by the Department of Public Safety.

No. 17. Root cellar at Waverley.

No. 18. Building for the propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants with equipment.

No. 19 Additional wings to present Industrial Building.

No. 20 Gallery space in Gymnasium.

No. 21. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.

No. 22. Re-allocation and new construction of buildings for farm purposes and dormitory accommodations for Colony type inmates.

As noted under the heading of General Health, we have spoken specifically of condition of present water supply at Templeton Colony and I feel that the item V in the above list, Water Supply at Templeton Colony, should be emphasized and take first place in the Special Appropriations in 1938 and I think that we have sufficiently emphasized in the Secretary of the Board's report the need for this

appropriation. The Trustees in their report have made this need emphatically clear not only in the report of the quarterly meeting but in the Secretary's annual report for this year.

At the close of the year 1937, there are still on our books the following Special Appropriation Items. Boiler House Improvements, this item has been expended with the exception of two feed water pumps that are in process of purchase.

Improvements in Recreation Room have been practically expended.

Construction of roads, materials for which have already been purchased.

An item for fire protection which means construction of enclosed fire exits on building known as Boys' Dormitory and West Building. Plans approved but contract not yet let.

Furnishings for Cardinal's House, purchase completed.

Walks, roads and grading, a sum of money for materials not yet expended.

Water supply at Templeton Colony, not yet expended, but this is for the purpose of engineering investigation of possibilities for permanent supply and engineers are at work on this problem now.

Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals (Total cost, \$24,917.90).

The following construction has been done under maintenance appropriation, designated as Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals, under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer:

Rewired West Building basement and installed conduit and lead covered wire. Rewired Howe Hall Basement and rearranged fixtures and installed convenience outlets. Installed electrical outlet in photography room for developing light. Repaired steam leak and repacked expansion joint in West Side Tunnel. Installed washroom in Girls' Dormitory. Installed unit ventilators at Boys' Dormitory. Installed fixtures and metal fuse cabinets at Girls' Dormitory. Connected Dairy Building hot water with hot water system at Power House. Connected Trapelo Cottage sewer to Waltham sewer. Repiped cold water mains in basement of Superintendent's House. Installed steam boiler and radiators for steam heating in Baldwin Cottage. Installed Bernitz carborundum blocks in No. 3 boiler. Overhauled No. 3 stoker and also coal conveyor. Installed new plumbing fixtures at Boys' Dormitory. Repaired steam leaks in Laundry basement. Installed electric clocks in Boys' Dormitory and West Building. Installed 2 new street lights. Installed electric outlets at Cardinal's House. Piped gas ranges at Cardinal's House. Installed refrigerators at Cardinal's House, Hospital, Drug Room and Seguin Hall. General painting on outside and inside of all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary.

Slates, gutters, flashings, pitch, gravel and tin on all buildings at Waverley, wherever necessary. Built brick wall and concrete steps to enclose entrance to steam tunnel at Dairy Building. Built storage room in basement of Boys' Home. Remodeled basement of Howe Hall for recreation purposes of employees. New metal sorting rack in Laundry. Concrete entrance stairs made at Athletic Field. Concrete sills and bleacher seats installed at Athletic Field. Concrete walk to front entrance of East Building. Concrete curbing for road in front of Administration Building. New wall in east end of Cow Barn. Twelve new outside doors and frames to swing out, replacing old doors swinging inward for fire regulations, on West Building, North Building, East Building, Boys' Dormitory, Girls' Home and Girls' Dormitory. Wooden floors replaced, wherever necessary. Storage room built in north end class room of Girls' Manual Training Building. Cement storage shed in Salvage Yard. Concrete road from Hill Road to Garage. Building foundation and retaining banks for concrete walk from Garage Road to Wallace Building. Hill Road resurfaced from Waverley Oaks Road to Recreation Building. One thousand feet of chain link riot fence erected.

Financial Statement:

The current expenditures for the year amount to \$733,241.00 for maintenance of the institution, and \$36,562.26 on account of P.W.A. Projects and Special Appropriations.

The average number of patients was 1,910.09, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$7.38.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us, and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM A. GREENE,

Superintendent.

VALUATION

November 30, 1937

REAL ESTATE

Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$149,694.00
Buildings and betterments	2,457,785.92

\$2,607,479.92

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$7,602.06
Food	24,348.48
Clothing and materials	29,757.13
Furnishings and household supplies	264,429.87
Medical and general care	23,674.70
Heat and other plant operation	17,736.03
Farm	70,161.86
Garage and grounds	11,330.42
Repairs	17,888.35

\$466,928.90

SUMMARY

Real estate	\$2,607,479.92
Personal property	466,928.90

\$3,074,408.82

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937.

STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

Board of patients	\$24,949.08
Personal services	224.52

Sales:

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$168.71
Food	958.87
Clothing and materials	90.11
Furnishings and household supplies	200.00
Medical and general care	3.25
Garage and grounds	79.30
Repairs ordinary	132.97
Farm: (calves, \$146.62; hides, \$119.89; empties, \$13.90)	280.41

Total Sales \$1,913.62

Miscellaneous:

Interest on bank balances	\$25.81
Rents	637.50

Total Miscellaneous 663.31

Total earnings for the year \$27,750.53

Total cash receipts reverting and transferred to the State Treasurer \$27,750.53

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$6,059.21
Appropriation, current year	747,367.50

\$753,426.71

Total

Expenditures as follows:

Personal services	\$408,236.54
Food	114,633.05
Medical and general care	12,249.50
Religious instruction	2,750.00
Farm	32,248.91
Heat and other plant operation	73,319.54
Travel, transportation and office expenses	6,921.00
Garage and grounds: (garage \$5,630.53; grounds, \$642.91)	6,273.44
Clothing and materials	24,488.45
Furnishings and household supplies	27,202.67
Repairs ordinary	12,052.71
Repairs and renewals	12,865.19

Total maintenance expenditures \$733,241.00

Balances of maintenance appropriation, November 30, 1937 \$20,185.71

\$753,426.71

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1936, brought forward:	\$60,532.50	
(Less P.W.A. deductions)	24,006.51	
		\$36,525.99
Appropriations for current year		16,500.00
Total		\$53,025.99
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$36,562.26	
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	* 290.42	
		36,852.68
Balance November 30, 1937, carried to next year		\$16,173.31

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve Chap. Yr.	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during fiscal year	Total Expended to date	Balance at end of year
Infirmiry building, M-25 docket 3076		\$299,787.31	\$777.03	\$299,787.31	-
Hot water system, M-41, docket 4891		105,336.60	-	105,336.60	-
Trunk sewer, M-52, docket 3380.		33,706.29	-	33,706.29	-
Administration building, M-104, docket 1146		124,163.29	22,823.99	124,163.29	-
Boiler house improvements	249-1935	27,000.00	2,134.13	25,725.80	\$1,274.20
Renovating and furnishings for cottage	304-1936				
	249-1935	10,000.00	2,927.63	9,858.90	141.10*
Recreational equipment	249-1935	1,600.00	-	1,450.68	149.32*
Improvements recreation room	304-1936	2,300.00	2,044.69	2,044.69	255.31
Construction of roads	304-1936	4,000.00	1,686.39	1,687.80	2,312.20
Fire protection	234-1937	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
Furnishings Cardinal's House	234-1937	2,500.00	1,770.06	1,770.06	729.94
Walks, roads, and grading	234-1937	1,500.00	1,027.78	1,027.78	472.22
Water supply Templeton Colony	234-1937	2,500.00	1,370.56	1,370.56	1,129.44
		\$624,393.49	\$36,562.26	\$607,929.76	\$16,463.73

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,910.09.
Total cost of maintenance, \$733,241.00.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year), \$7.38.
Total receipts for the year, \$27,750.53.
Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$.28.
Total net cost of Maintenance for year, \$705,490.47.
Net weekly per capita, \$7.10.

Respectfully submitted,
EMILY E. GUILD,
Treasurer.

Financial statement verified.
Approved. GEO. E. MURPHY,
Comptroller.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN,
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER
30, 1937

Cash Statement

Cash on hand December 1, 1936 \$2,168.12

Receipts

Income from invested funds	\$3,659.00
Withdrawn from savings bank	8,000.00
Sale of securities.	13,251.50
Accrued interest on sale of securities	33.89
	24,944.39
	\$27,112.51

Payments

Purchase of securities	\$24,438.45
Accrued interest on sale of securities	1.50
Costs on sales of securities	15.30
Auditor	25.00
Rent of safe deposit box	11.00
Advance to institution	200.00
	\$24,691.25
Cash on hand November 30, 1937	2,421.26
	\$27,112.51

Schedule of Investments
November 30, 1937

Securities	Bonds	Par Value	Cost
Alabama Power Company	5 % 1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
Appalachian Electric Power Company.	5 % 1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
Boston and Maine Railroad	4 % 1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
Boston and Maine Railroad	5 % 1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corporation	4 1/2 % 1966	3,000.00	3,000.00
California Water Service Company	4 % 1961	5,000.00	5,125.00
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	4 % 1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
Eastern Gas and Fuel Association	4 % 1956	5,000.00	4,825.00
Illinois Central Railroad	4 % 1952	6,000.00	5,640.00
Lincoln Mortgage and Guaranty Title Company	5 1/2 % 1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
New York Central Railroad Company	3 3/4 % 1946	5,000.00	4,925.00
Pennsylvania Railroad	4 1/4 % 1981	3,000.00	2,760.00
Virginian Railway Company	3 3/4 % 1966	5,000.00	5,206.25
Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Company	5 % 1944	5,000.00	5,100.00
Stocks			
Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio Railway	50 Shares		5,175.00
Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York	30 Shares		3,570.00
First National Bank of Boston	40 Shares		2,040.00
General Electric Company	50 Shares		2,043.45
Guaranty Trust Company, New York	10 Shares		3,175.00
Morris and Essex Railroad Company	50 Shares		3,275.00
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	40 Shares		5,160.00
State Street Trust Company	12 Shares		3,793.04
		\$59,000.00	\$86,504.49
Savings Bank Deposits			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$4,000.00	
Home Savings Bank, Boston		4,000.00	
Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston		4,000.00	
			\$12,000.00
Real Estate			
Cowich Land in Templeton		\$350.00	
Dyer Land in Templeton		800.00	
Norcross Land in Templeton		1,250.00	
Thompson Land in Templeton		300.00	
			2,700.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company			2,421.26
			\$103,625.75

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN BOWEN,
Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1937.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, and the interest on the bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended:

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION		
Financial Statement		
For Year Ended November 30, 1937		
Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1936:		
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.	\$2,168.12	
Deposits in savings banks	20,000.00	
Investments:		
Securities	77,300.00	
		\$99,468.12

Income:

Regular interest on investments	\$3,659.00	
Accrued interest on sale of securities	33.89	
		3,692.89
Sale of securities		12,837.50
Liquidation of securities		414.00
Withdrawn from savings bank		8,000.00
Increase in securities		7,438.45
		<u>\$131,850.96</u>
General expenditures	\$236.00	
Purchase of securities	24,438.45	
Accrued interest on sale of securities	1.50	
Costs on sale of securities	15.30	
Decrease in savings deposits	8,000.00	
Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1937:		
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	\$2,421.26	
Deposits in savings banks	12,000.00	
Investments:		
Securities	84,738.45	
		<u>99,159.71</u>
		<u>\$131,850.96</u>

Assets

Cash	\$2,421.26
Deposits in savings banks	12,000.00
Securities at cost	86,504.49
Real estate	2,700.00
	<u>\$103,625.75</u>

Liabilities

Reserve for bond liquidation	\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation	103,060.75
	<u>\$103,625.75</u>

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,

Auditor.

December 4, 1937.

December 4, 1937

Woburn, Middlesex, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

MARGARET G. FITZGERALD,

Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PRESCRIBED
BY MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1937)

Date of *opening* as an institution for mental defectives, 1847.

Type of institution: State.

Institution plant:

Value of institution property:

Real estate, including buildings \$2,607,479.92

Personal property 466,928.90

Total acreage of main institution property, 203.29

Total \$3,074,408.82

Colonies:

Owmed, number one, total acreage, 1,848.4.

Total acreage under cultivation during year, 649.67.

Officers and employees:

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians	4	4	8	—	—	—
Psychologists	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects	1	7	8	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects	10	15	25	—	—	—
Social workers	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stewards	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons	—	21	21	—	—	—
Attendants	68	202	270	1	—	1
All others	59	60	119	—	—	—
Total officers and employees	146	317	463	1	—	1

Census of Patient Population at end of year — September 30, 1937

In Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mental defectives (not epileptic)	1,092	744	1,836	23	12	35
Mental Defectives (epileptics)	32	28	60	1	—	1
Others: Not Mentally Defective	15	15	30	—	—	—
Total	1,139	787	1,926	24	12	36

Enrolled but Absent from Institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.	28	64	92	—	1	1
On visit	21	10	31	—	—	—
On escape (not paroled)	6	—	6	—	—	—
Total	55	74	129	—	1	1

Grand Total 1,194 861 2,055 24 13 37

Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year M. 1,121 F. 789 T. 1,910

TABLE 2. *Movement of Patient Population for the Year Ended September 30, 1937*

(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1936 to September 30, 1937)

	TOTAL		REGULAR COURT COMMITMENT		VOLUNTARY			OBSERVATION	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1936	1,132	885	2,017	541	496	1,037	591	389	980
Admissions during year:									
First admissions	155	33	188	48	11	59	107	22	129
Readmissions	13	4	17	5	1	6	8	2	10
Total admissions	168	37	205	53	12	65	115	24	139
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Total received during year	170	38	208	53	12	65	117	25	142
Total on books during year	1,302	923	2,225	594	508	1,102	708	414	1,122
Discharged from books during year:									
Capable of self-support	23	6	29	22	5	27	1	1	2
Capable of partial self-support	20	14	34	12	12	24	8	2	10
Incapable of productive work	25	16	41	11	8	19	14	7	21
Total discharged to community	68	36	104	45	25	70	23	10	33
Transferred to other institutions for mental defectives	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5
Died during year	12	12	24	4	6	10	8	6	14
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	84	49	133	49	31	80	35	17	52
Patients remaining on books of institution at end of year:									
In institution	1,163	799	1,962	505	417	922	658	382	1,040
On parole	55	75	130	40	60	100	15	15	30
On parole or otherwise absent	1,218	874	2,092	545	477	1,022	673	397	1,070
Total									

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of patients on books during year.	1,190.3	881.3	2,071.6
Actually in institution during year	1,106.3	790.6	1,896.9
On parole	28.5	62.4	90.9
On visit	47.8	26.9	74.7
On escape	7.7	1.4	9.1
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1937:			
State	1,109	762	1,871
Reimbursing	54	37	91
Number of patients not mentally defective actually in institution September 30, 1937:			
Others	15	15	30
Patients placed on parole during year	16	39	55
Patients returned from parole during year	15	28	43

TABLE 3. *Clinical Classification of First Admissions, 1937, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	6	11	-	-	-
Mongolism	13	-	13	3	-	3	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
With developmental cranial anomalies	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	11	2	13	4	2	6	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-
Post-infectious	6	1	7	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
Post-traumatic—post-natal	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
With epilepsy—idiopathic	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With endocrine disorder	3	4	7	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-
Undifferentiated	91	16	107	4	1	5	19	-	19	65	15	80	3	-	3
Other forms	19	3	22	2	-	2	5	1	6	12	2	14	-	-	-
Total	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	-	3

TABLE 4. *Clinical Classification of Readmissions, 1937, by Mental Status*

CLINICAL GROUPS			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Mongolism	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
With developmental cranial anomalies	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Post-infectious	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
With epilepsy—symptomatic	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undifferentiated	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
Other forms	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
Total	13	4	17	2	1	3	5	2	7	4	1	5	2	-

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions, 1937*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	T.	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States ¹	152	33	185	75	79	58	21	23	19
Belgium	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canada ²	1	-	1	25	26	15	3	3	1
England	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	6	9	4	1	1	1
Italy	-	-	-	16	14	13	2	2	2
Poland	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
Russia	1	-	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
Scotland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Turkey in Europe	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
West Indies ³	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	8	2	2	2	-	-
Total	155	33	188	155	155	112	33	33	27

¹(Persons born in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands should be recorded as born in the U. S.)
²Includes Newfoundland. ³Except Cuba, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions, 1937*

	M.	F.	T.
Citizens by birth	152	33	185
Citizens by naturalization	2	-	2
Citizenship unknown	1	-	1
Total	155	33	188

TABLE 7. Age of First Admissions Classified by Mental Status, 1937

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 4 years	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	52	11	63	6	2	8	19	2	21	27	7	34	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	64	14	78	1	—	1	14	—	14	47	14	61	2	—	2
15 to 19 years	29	5	34	3	1	4	10	—	10	15	4	19	1	—	1
20 to 24 years	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 years	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	—	3

TABLE 8. Marital Condition of First Admissions, 1937, by Mental Status

MARITAL CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	—	3
Total	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	—	3

TABLE 9. Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions, 1937, by Mental Status

POPULATION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 to 2,499	10	3	13	—	—	—	5	1	6	5	2	7	—	—	—
2,500 to 9,999	14	4	18	—	1	1	5	—	5	9	3	12	—	—	—
10,000 to 24,999	34	5	39	2	—	2	8	1	9	23	4	27	1	—	1
25,000 to 49,999	24	3	27	3	—	3	6	1	7	15	2	17	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	10	2	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	7	2	9	—	—	—
100,000 to 249,999	27	8	35	4	2	6	7	—	7	15	6	21	1	—	1
500,000 and over	35	8	43	4	—	4	14	2	16	17	6	23	—	—	—
Unknown	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	—	3

TABLE 10. Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions, 1937, by Mental Status

ECONOMIC CONDITION	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent	9	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	1	9	—	—	—
Marginal	145	32	177	15	3	18	45	5	50	82	24	106	3	—	3
Comfortable	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	155	33	188	15	3	18	46	5	51	91	25	116	3	—	3

TABLE 11. Discharges 1937, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Discharge

AGE GROUP	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5- 9 years	4	2	6	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	6	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	1	5	—	—	—
15-19 years	31	11	42	1	1	2	4	2	6	23	7	30	3	1	4
20 to 24 years	15	10	25	—	—	—	3	3	6	9	5	14	3	2	5
25-29 years	11	6	17	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	3	8	4	2	6
30 to 34 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
45-49 years	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Total	68	36	104	3	1	4	13	6	19	41	21	62	11	8	19

TABLE 12. Length of Time within Institution during this Admission, First and Readmissions Discharged during 1937, by Mental Status and Sex

MENTAL STATUS	FIRST ADMISSIONS					
	Number			Average Net Residence		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	3	—	3	.99	—	.99
Imbecile	12	3	15	5.68	2.40	5.02
Moron	36	18	54	5.52	5.43	5.49
Not Mentally Defective	10	8	18	8.23	8.73	8.46
Total	61	29	90	5.75	6.20	5.90

MENTAL STATUS	READMISSIONS						TOTAL ADMISSIONS					
	Number			Average Net Residence			Number			Average Net Residence		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	—	1	1	—	.04	.04	3	1	4	.99	.04	.75
Imbecile	1	3	4	7.50	2.06	3.43	13	6	19	5.82	2.23	4.69
Moron	5	3	8	1.82	4.84	2.95	41	21	62	5.08	5.34	5.17
Not Mentally Defective	1	—	1	.04	—	.04	11	8	19	7.35	8.93	8.01
Total	7	7	14	2.38	2.96	2.67	68	36	104	5.40	5.57	5.46

TABLE 13. Clinical Classification of Discharges, 1937, by Capability of Patient on Discharge

CLINICAL GROUP	Total			Capable of Self-Support			Capable of Partial Self-Support			Incapable of Productive Work		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	19	8	27	12	3	15	4	4	8	3	1	4
Mongolism	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
With developmental cranial anomalies	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyzes	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Post-infectious	6	—	6	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	—	2
Post-traumatic—natal	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
With epilepsy—symptomatic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
With epilepsy—idiopathic	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
With endocrine disorder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Undifferentiated	23	11	34	10	3	13	7	6	13	6	2	8
Other forms	9	11	20	—	—	—	3	4	7	6	7	13
Psychotic	4	2	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	2	3
Total	68	36	104	23	6	29	20	14	34	25	16	41

TABLE 14. Deaths, 1937, by Mental Status and Chronologic Age at Death

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5 to 9 years	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
10 to 14 years	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
15-19 years	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	3	1	4	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1
25-29 years	3	2	5	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	1
30 to 34 years	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
55 to 59 years	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
60 years and over	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total	12	12	24	4	3	7	6	6	12	2	3	5

TABLE 15. *Clinical Classification of Patients Dying in the Institution, 1937, by Causes of Death*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total		Familial		Mongolism		With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses		Post-infectious		Post-traumatic—natal		With endocrine disorder		With other organic nervous disease		Undifferentiated		Other forms			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>																						
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense:</i>																						
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System:</i>																						
Endocarditis	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Myocarditis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the heart	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>																						
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Lobar pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System:</i>																						
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhea and enteritis	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
<i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:</i>																						
Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12	12	24	—	1	1	1	2	2	4	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	3	5

TABLE 16. *Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1937*

	MENTAL STATUS			Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	159	113	272	15.18	16.46	15.71
Imbecile	513	349	862	16.28	15.24	15.86
Moron	476	322	798	8.41	9.34	8.79
Not Mentally Defective	15	15	30	8.41	11.61	10.02
Total	1,163	799	1,962	12.58	12.77	12.66

TABLE 17. *Clinical Classification of Cases in Residence on September 30, 1937, by Mental Status and Sex*

CLINICAL GROUPS	TOTAL			IDIOT			IMBECILE			MORON			NOT MENTALLY DEFECTIVE		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Familial	158	163	321	4	6	10	52	48	100	101	108	209	1	1	2
Mongolism	56	44	100	13	9	22	43	34	77	-	1	1	-	-	-
With developmental cranial anomalies	38	23	61	6	10	16	23	10	33	9	3	12	-	-	-
With congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses	55	60	115	16	18	34	20	31	51	18	11	29	1	-	1
Post-infectious	76	50	126	9	9	18	32	23	55	34	17	51	1	1	2
Post-traumatic — natal	39	26	65	16	7	23	11	16	27	10	3	13	2	-	2
Post-traumatic — post-natal	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	1	2	-	-	-
With epilepsy — idiopathic	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
With epilepsy — symptomatic	21	30	51	10	17	27	8	10	18	3	3	6	-	-	-
With endocrine disorder	19	27	46	2	5	7	12	14	26	5	8	13	-	-	-
With familial amaurosis	6	6	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
With other organic nervous disease	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	-	-
Undifferentiated	545	240	785	64	12	76	233	96	329	242	121	363	6	11	17
Other forms	124	115	239	16	20	36	61	56	117	46	38	84	1	1	2
Psychotic	19	8	27	2	-	2	11	2	13	3	5	8	3	1	4
Total	1,163	799	1,962	159	113	272	513	349	862	476	322	798	15	15	30

DEC 11 '39 W.P.A.

